

# DAILY REPORT

*China*

Vol I No 165

26 August 1981

## PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### UNITED STATES

Continued Coverage of Jimmy Carter's Visit	B 1
Banquet Speeches	B 1
RENMIN RIBAO on Carter's Life [25 Aug]	B 2
GONGREN RIBAO on 'Storm' Over Neutron Bomb [20 Aug]	B 3
Kissinger: United Resistance to Soviets Crucial	B 4

### NORTHEAST ASIA

PRC Organizations Support Korean Reunification	D 1
Sino-Japan Youth Amity Group Visits, Performs	D 1
20 August Banquet	D 1
Meets Liao Chengzhi 22 August	D 2
Bo Yibo Attends Performance	D 2

### SOUTH ASIA

Afghan Fighters Progress in Struggle With Soviets	F 1
Soviet-Afghan Antiguerilla Campaign Fails	F 2
Officials Host South Asia Agriculture Groups	F 3
Lin Hujia Fetes Sri Lankans	F 3
Sri Lanka Banquet 23 August	F 3
Pakistani, Bangladesh Groups	F 3

### EASTERN EUROPE

RENMIN RIBAO Delegation Describes Romanian Life [22 Aug]	H 1
--	-----

### MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

Further Coverage of Visit by Mali's Traore	I 1
Tours Shenyang 24 August	I 1
Deng Meeting 25 August	I 1
Hu Yaobang Gives Banquet	I 2
PRC Marks 'Namibia Day' Denouncing South Africa	I 3
Huang Hua Message	I 3
'Unresolved' Namibian Question	I 4

## PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Henan Official Says Abolish People's Communes	K 1
RENMIN RIBAO Discusses Cadres' Approach to Work [21 Aug]	K 3
RENMIN RIBAO Commentator on Promoting Young Cadres [23 Aug]	K 5
RENMIN RIBAO Editorial on Developing Rural Economy [20 Aug]	K 6
RENMIN RIBAO on Reform of State Enterprises [7 Aug]	K 9
RENMIN RIBAO Editorial on Taxation's Leverage Role [19 Aug]	K 13
RENMIN RIBAO Editorial on Urban Construction [11 Aug]	K 14
GUANGMING RIBAO on Bourgeois Liberalization [16 Aug]	K 16
GONGREN RIBAO Discusses 'Double-Hundred' Policy [20 Aug]	K 17
XINHUA Reviews Several Papers on Criticism	K 18
PLA Air Force Commander Stresses Hard Work, Unity [BAN YUE TAN 10 Aug]	K 19

Peng Chong Group Continues Sichuan Comfort Visit	K 21
24 Aug in Mianyang, Ziyang	K 21
Leaders Visit Ailing NPC Official Before Death	K 22
Guangdong's Lin Qingyun Writes to Hu Yaobang	K 22
History Journal Publishes Liu Shaoqi Article	K 23
XINHUA Reports on Underground Granary Conference	K 23
State Council Circular on Improving Packing Service	K 24
Navy Develops Equipment for Refuelling at Sea	K 25
Engineer Suggests Fuel Conservation Measures	K 25

## PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS

## EAST REGION

Shanghai Garrison Honors Transferred Cadres	O 1
Shanghai Textile Industry Increases Output	O 1
Zhejiang's Tie Ying Attends Public Security Forum	O 2
Zhejiang Forms Workers' Pickets To Help Fight Crime	O 2
Zhejiang Commentator on Criticism, Self-Criticism	O 3
[ZHEJIANG RIBAO 18 Aug]	
Briefs: Fujian Insect Pests	O 4

## CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Ren Zhongyi at Guangdong CPPCC Work Conference	P 1
Guangxi's Qiao Xiaoguang Inspects Guilin	P 1
Torrential Rains Hit Hubei's Yichang County	P 2
Hubei Radio Urges Fighting Against Drought	P 2
Responsibility Systems Needed in Research Work	P 3
[HUNAN RIBAO 21 Aug]	

## SOUTHWEST REGION

Sichuan People's Standing Committee Session Opens	Q 1
Chongqing Flood Victims Move Into New Homes	Q 1
Sichuan Holds Literature, Art Awards Ceremony	Q 1
Xizang's Yin Fatang Attends Rally for PLA Squad	Q 2
Briefs: Guizhou Underground Rivers	Q 3

## NORTH REGION

Hebei Province Works To Promote Social Order	R 1
HEBEI RIBAO Calls for Unity in Crime Fighting [3 Aug]	R 1
Nei Monggol Holds Forum of Minority Workers	R 4
Tianjin Leaders Plan Water Shortage Relief Measures	R 5
Tianjin First Secretary Attends Militia Meeting	R 5
Briefs: Nei Monggol Coal Mine	R 6

## NORTHWEST REGION

Shaanxi Makes Arrangements for Flood Relief	T 1
Shaanxi Committee Demands Thorough Tax Inspections	T 1
[SHAANXI RIBAO 6 Aug]	
Shaanxi Circular Calls for Lumber Substitutions	T 2
[SHAANXI RIBAO 6 Aug]	
Shaanxi Commentary Warns Against Overcautiousness	T 3
[SHAANXI RIBAO 12 Aug]	
Briefs: Shaanxi Living Conditions; Xinjiang Work Improvement	T 4

## TAIWAN

CHINA POST on 'Communist Lies' About F-5F Incident [18 Aug]	V 1
Chiang Ching-kuo Addresses Finance Meeting	V 2

CONTINUED COVERAGE OF JIMMY CARTER'S VISIT

## Banquet Speeches

OW251513 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, August 25 (XINHUA)--Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang gave a banquet here this evening to welcome former U.S. President and Mrs. Carter and their party. In a toast, Premier Zhao said: "It is our hope that, in keeping with the principles laid down in the 1979 joint communique, our two governments will make concerted efforts to expand the existing areas on which we share common views, so that continued smooth progress can be made in the relations between our two countries."

The Chinese premier said that "Mr. Carter is a U.S. statesman well known to the Chinese people. More than two years ago, the relations between China and the United States were normalized. This was a historic event in the relationship between our two countries. It was a result of the joint effort of our two governments and peoples as well as a major achievement scored by Mr. Carter during his tenure as president."

"The healthy development of Sino-U.S. relations," he said, "is not only in the interests of our two peoples but also of strategic importance to the cause of maintaining world peace and opposing hegemonism. Since the establishment of diplomatic relations, the exchanges between our two countries in the political and economic fields and in the spheres of science, technology and culture, etc. have increased, and the ties between the two people have been strengthened on a new basis. All this is warmly welcomed by the Chinese and American peoples and enjoys the extensive support of U.S. political circles, a support which is bipartisan."

Premier Zhao said: "Attaching importance to the strategic significance of the relations between China and the United States, President Reagan has expressed his readiness to continue to strengthen the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries on the basis of the communique on the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations. During his visit to China, Secretary of State Mr. Haig was asked by President Reagan to transmit to me a personal letter which gave expression to the friendly feelings between China and the United States, for which I would like to express my appreciation."

In return, Mr. Carter said that "I am pleased that in my life I have been able to contribute to constructive relations between your country and mine. Almost three years ago, in December of 1978, I proudly announced to the American people and to the world that normal diplomatic relations would be restored between the United States of America and the People's Republic of China."

He said: "My decision was the culmination of a bipartisan effort, building on the principles of the Shanghai communique. My hope was that progress would be so rapid and of such obvious value that the processes would be irreversible and able to withstand the inevitable shocks of changing political times." He said: "There is no doubt that the cause of world peace has been advanced by this new Sino-American friendship. It is important that bilateral cooperation in economic, scientific, cultural, and defense areas continues to grow."

The former U.S. president spoke highly of the great contributions China's civilization and culture made to mankind. He praised the heroic struggle of the Chinese people to attain national independence and unity and to develop their country into a strong and prosperous land. He said that he has come to China to learn of China's culture, to meet Chinese people, and to discuss world affairs with Chinese leaders and hear their assessment of the state of Sino-American relations.

Mr. Carter said: "We live in an era of change and turmoil. Some nations are driven by expansionist aims and seek to dominate others. The pressures upon scarce natural resources and upon our environment have reached levels unprecedented in human history." He said: "The strategic importance of the Sino-American relationship can only be understood in the context of these three global problems: expansionism, the pressure of natural resources, and the worldwide threat to peace." "Cooperation among the United States, China, Western Europe, Japan, and many developing countries is a prerequisite to deter those who seek to dominate others," he stressed.

Present at the banquet were Chinese Vice-Premier Fang Yi, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua and his wife He Liliang, Minister of Foreign Trade Li Qiang, Minister in charge of the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries Huang Zhen, Acting Minister of Culture Zhou Weizhi, and leading members of other government departments, of the All-China Women's Federation, the Beijing Municipal People's Government, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, and the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs. Also present were Zhou Pelyuan, chairman of the Chinese Scientific and Technical Association, and other noted Chinese figures who had visited the United States when Jimmy Carter was in office. Among the guests were Charles Freeman, charge d'affaires ad interim of the U.S. Embassy in Beijing, and Mrs. Freeman.

This afternoon, Mr. and Mrs. Carter and their party toured the palace museum. Mr Carter also took time out to visit the Jingshan park and stroll along Xitan, one of Beijing's downtown sections.

#### RENMIN RIBAO on Carter's Life

HK251356 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Aug 81 p 7

[Article by Feng Xiong [1409 7160]: "The Life of Former President Jimmy Carter"]

[Text] Since Jimmy Carter, former U.S. president, was relieved of his office this past January, he has been leading a quiet yet busy life in his hometown of Plains, Georgia.

Before Carter was elected president in 1976, he was engaged in the peanut business. He had a peanut farm and he was quite well-off as a "farmer." At present, he has not returned to his old trade but is busy with writing. He began writing his memoirs in mid-March and he plans to write about his political and diplomatic experiences and personal affairs during the 4 years of his presidency.

He has abundant material for writing his memoirs. When he moved to his old home from the White House, nearly \$60,000 was spent on packing and transporting his personal documents and books used during his presidency. According to the constitution, such expenses incurred by a former president can be reimbursed. These documents and books of Carter's are now stored in a make-shift storage room, the rent and insurance of which are paid by the government. They will be kept in Carter's library which is to be built at a cost of \$400,000.

The period for Mr Carter to hand over his office ends officially at the end of September. According to law, he can get \$800,000 for his living expenses and work after he is relieved from office. He has an office with a total area of 5,400 square feet in Atlanta (near Plains). Starting next year, he will be entitled to \$340,000 for administrative expenses each year, including expenses for rent and salaries for his secretaries, keepers of his documents and so on.

He has to work 6 hours a day and the instrument for his work is a new word processor. It helps him write much faster than using pen. He plans to publish his writings in 1982. Mr Carter has signed a contract with the Bantam publishing company which has obtained the copyright for Carter's memoirs in the United States and in Canada. It is reported that Carter can get \$1 million to \$1.5 million out of the royalty.

Carter's hobby is carpentry. He spends his leisure hours making furniture or repairing his house. He has set up a carpenter's workshop and has made a desk for his wife Rosalynn. He also entertains some of his friends at home. They are usually old friends. One of his recent guests was Egyptian President As-Sadat. As-Sadat made a special trip to see him in Plains after his official visit to Washington. These two politicians built up their friendship while making efforts to achieve the Camp David accords. Carter presented to As-Sadat a crystal laurel symbolizing peace to mark the meeting of old friends and to express his confidence in the Camp David accords in solving the Middle East issue.

#### GONGREN RIBAO ON 'STORM' OVER NEUTRON BOMB

HK250935 Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Aug 81 p 4

[Article by Liu Cun [2695 2625]: "The Storm Over the Neutron Bomb"]

[Text] The White House announced on 8 August that President Reagan had already decided to order the manufacture and stockpile of neutron bombs. It indicated at the same time that at present the neutron bombs would not be deployed in areas outside the United States. U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger also announced on 10 August that the U.S. Government decision to manufacture and stockpile this weapon would greatly strengthen United States' and its allies' ability to check another country's attack, and would help the United States to deal with the Soviet Union "from a position of strength" in arms negotiations.

Neutron bombs are reported to be a kind of "enhanced radiation weapon" whose strong radiation generated at the time of detonation kills and wounds both people and animals but whose blast waves are so small as to cause very little damage to buildings. The question of developing and manufacturing neutron bombs, which has been brewing in the United States for many years, has been put forward by the United States in the light of the Soviet military superiority in Europe, especially its tank superiority. The Soviet Union launched a powerful peace offensive to oppose the U.S. manufacture and deployment of neutron bombs in Europe. Former U.S. President Jimmy Carter made a decision in April 1978 that the United States would not manufacture neutron bombs but would manufacture the principal components of them. However, in the past 3 years or more, the Soviet Union has been increasing its military strength in Europe, especially with the deployment of SS-20 guided missiles capable of hitting any object in Europe. The U.S. decision to manufacture and stockpile neutron bombs this time is a new manifestation of the arms race between the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States.

The announcement of Reagan's decision brought about a strong and immediate reaction. The British Government held that "the decision to manufacture this kind of weapon was primarily aimed at preventing the Russians from creating trouble with tanks" and was in line with strengthening the military strength of the Western alliance. The Danish and Dutch foreign ministers separately expressed their opposition to and regret over Reagan's decision. West Germany was guarded in its attitude. It held that the U.S. decision to manufacture neutron bombs was a U.S. internal affair, but if this weapon was to be deployed outside the United States, this would depend on whether the European partners would agree to this arrangement or not.

The Soviet propaganda machine has launched a vigorous attack against Reagan's decision, saying that this is "an extremely dangerous step" and a "game of playing with fire" on the part of the Reagan administration and that the United States should "bear the serious responsibility" for the new round of the arms race. It claimed that the Soviet Union would "never stand by with folded arms" and would be "forced" to retaliate. The United States has responded sarcastically, accusing the Soviets of deploying so many SS-20 guided missiles capable of inflicting a large number of casualties and saying that "these weapons are not so humanitarian either."

It has been noted that while both the Soviet Union and the United States keep on saying that they will reduce armaments and "maintain an equal balance," they are in fact seeking military superiority. At present the United States is doing its utmost to recapture the partial superiority it has lost, while the Soviet Union is making every effort to maintain and expand its military superiority. Thus, the relations between the Soviet Union and the United States are bound to become more tense and complicated. At the same time, they will affect to a certain extent the relations between the United States and Europe, adding new complicated factors to these relations.

KISSINGER: UNITED RESISTANCE TO SOVIETS CRUCIAL

HK251410 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Aug 81 p 6

[Report: "Kissinger on Danger of War and United Resistance Against the Soviets"]

[Text] Japan's YOMIURI SHIMBUN recently published a series on the talks between former U.S. Secretary of State Kissinger and its president and managing editor. Kissinger pointed out that the possibility of war has now increased and stressed that the United States must strengthen alignment with Western Europe and Japan to meet the Soviet threat and to guard against the outbreak of a world war.

Kissinger said: "A dramatic change has taken place during the last 15 to 20 years" in the world situation. At present, "it is very difficult to predict whether or not there will be a semi-war or two semi-wars. However, areas breeding this danger have increased, and this point is certain." He pointed out that the Soviet Union has already deployed 270 medium-range missiles and 2/3 of them are directed against Western Europe. "If the Soviet Union suddenly launches a nuclear war against Western Europe and the United States, this will lead to an all-out war." However, he held that the Soviet Union most probably still has no such intention at present.

He said: "The safety and security of the Persian Gulf and the Middle East are subjects of utmost importance to the United States and its allies." Kissinger estimated that in a certain period within the coming decade, either in 1984, 1985 or 1988, the Soviet Union will become a petroleum importing country--in short in the foreseeable future. In discussing the possibility of the Soviet Union seizing the oil-producing region, he said, "if the Soviet Union enters the Persian Gulf, it will come to war with the United States. There is no doubt about this. Whether or not the United States can immediately protect the Persian Gulf is another matter, but I think this will lead to a state of war between the United States and the Soviet Union."

Kissinger also talked about Kampuchea, Afghanistan and the Soviet threat to Japan. He held that the crisis center has now shifted to the Indian Ocean and the Middle East, but "in the centuries ahead, the Pacific region will certainly be the focus of world history."

Regarding U.S. policy toward the Soviet Union, Kissinger said, "Within the next 5 years, we can expect a great increase in U.S. military strength." At present, the Reagan administration is stressing the "dangerous strength possessed by the Soviet Union," and its decision to put a stop to it is correct. In emphasizing the importance of the United States uniting with its Western allies to meet the Soviet threat, he said that the United States hopes its allies will "make a positive response" to the U.S. policy of checking Soviet expansion. At the same time, they "must now allow the Soviet Union to rely on its increased military strength to carry out threats." He said that because there is a possibility of the Soviet Union starting a war, "we naturally must make corresponding preparations. If we are weak, they (the Soviets) will adopt a tough attitude. However, if we are united, I don't think the Soviet Union is an opponent we cannot cope with." "If the countries apart from the Soviet Union, especially the Western countries and Japan, will take action based on their own determination and strength, then it will be very difficult for the Soviet Union to make the decision of carrying out and conceiving dangerous military operations which will lead to confrontation with the United States."

PRC ORGANIZATIONS SUPPORT KOREAN REUNIFICATION

OW201544 Beijing XINHUA in English 1518 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, August 20 (XINHUA)--Chinese mass organizations have sent messages to Korean mass organizations supporting a joint statement issued by Korea's 23 political parties and public organizations at their 67th session, held recently by the Central Committee of the Korean democratic front for the reunification of the fatherland. The joint statement proposed a conference for the promotion of national reunification, to be attended by representatives of various political parties and mass organizations from both northern and southern parts of Korea as well as representatives of overseas Koreans. The conference would also discuss cooperation and exchanges between the North and the South.

China's messages were sent by the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the All-China Women's Federation, the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League, the All-China Youth Federation and the All-China Students' Federation to their Korean counterparts. In all the messages, the joint statement proposal was described as a true reflection of the desire of the 50 million compatriots living both in the southern and northern parts of Korea for reunification. The messages expressed the belief that it will surely win wide support from other peace-loving peoples of the world. The messages noted, any perverse acts of attempting to split Korea and disrupt Korea's reunification are doomed to failure and that the Korean people's just cause of demanding self-determination and peaceful reunification of the fatherland is sure to win.

SINO-JAPAN YOUTH AMITY GROUP VISITS, PERFORMS

20 August Banquet

OW201749 Beijing XINHUA in English 1638 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, August 20 (XINHUA)--The All-China Youth Federation gave a banquet here this evening in honor of the Japan-China Youth "Hand in Hand" Friendship Delegation of Japan. Organized by the Japan-China Friendship Association, the more than 300-member delegation consists of veterans who have been working for Japan-China friendship for a long time and young students and young people from various walks of life as well as noted Japanese musicians. The delegation is in China for exchanges with their Chinese counterparts. Three male singers of the group "Alice" of the delegation will give a joint performance with Chinese singers.

Honorary leader of the delegation is Tokuma Utsunomiya, a Diet member and president of the headquarters of the Japan-China Friendship Association, and the leader of the delegation, Kunio Hatoyama, will arrive in Beijing soon.

In his toast, Liu Weiming, acting president of the All-China Youth Federation, said, "The younger generations of China and Japan shoulder the glorious responsibility for inheriting the past and ushering in the future and carrying forward the cause of the China-Japan friendship. The visit to Beijing of the 'Hand in Hand' delegation embodies the lofty aspiration of the two countries to be friendly from generation to generation."

Kurihara Toshio, acting leader of the delegation, extended in his toast best regards to the young people in Beijing on behalf of Utsunomiya and Hatoyama. He said the work to promote Japan-China friendship and to learn from each others' strong points to offset weaknesses had to be carried on, and the duty undoubtedly falls on the youth of Japan and China. The delegation's current exchanges in Beijing is one of the key links of the work, he said.

At this evening's gathering, Chinese and Japanese singers gave impromptu performances. Over 600 people attended the gathering.

## Meets Liao Chengzhi 22 August

OW221622 Beijing XINHUA in English 1606 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, August 22 (XINHUA)--Liao Chengzhi, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, met here today with a delegation of Yuai Youth Association of Japan led by Kunio Hatoyama, adviser of the association and Diet member of the House of Representatives of Japan.

Liao Chengzhi was chairman of the All-China Youth Federation when it was founded. At the meeting Liao said he hoped the Japanese young people would continuously make contributions for the friendship between the two countries from generation to generation. Many delegations dispatched by the association have visited China in the past and made contributions for the development of friendly exchanges and relations between young people of China and Japan.

Liu Weiming, acting chairman of the All-China Youth Federation gave a banquet this evening in honor of the delegation. Before the banquet, the federation and the Yuai Japan-China Training Association signed an agreement on training Chinese technical and administrative personnel in Japan.

The delegation arrived here August 19.

## Bo Yibo Attends Performance

OW240052 Beijing XINHUA in English 1508 GMT 23 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, August 23 (XINHUA)--"Sing hand in hand for the fine ideal and the happiness of mankind in future" was the theme of a joint performance given by the "Alice" singing group and six young Chinese singers at the workers' indoor stadium here this afternoon. The performance is a component part of the activities of the visiting Japan-China "Hand in Hand" Friendship Delegation of Japan. Present were Vice-Premier Bo Yibo, Acting Minister of Culture Zhou Weizhi and Acting President of the All-China Youth Federation Liu Weiming.

At the end of the performance, Vice-Premier Bo Yibo met with Tokuma Utsunomiya, honorary leader, Kunio Hatoyama, leader, and the three "Alice" male singers, Shinji Tanimura, Takao Horiuchi and Tohru Yazawa. Nearly 30 Chinese and Japanese songs in praise of youth, love and Sino-Japanese friendship were sung, drawing warm applause from the over 10,000 audience.

Founded in 1971, the "Alice" singing group has given well over 3,000 performances in Japan in an aim of making friends. In a message to young Chinese, they wrote that they joined the delegation to visit China in a hope to sing to their hearts' content so as to impart their friendship and make more friends. The singers will give their second performance this evening.

AFGHAN FIGHTERS PROGRESS IN STRUGGLE WITH SOVIETS

OW251445 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1618 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Newsletter by XINHUA reporter Shen Yuqiang and RENMIN RIBAO reporter Zhong Fenghuai: "Progress Made by People of Northeastern Afghanistan in Their Struggle To Resist Soviet Aggression"]

[Text] Islamabad, 24 Aug (XINHUA)--The people of northeastern Afghanistan have achieved marked progress in their just struggle to resist Soviet aggression. They have gained control over the Nurestan region and over vast rural areas in other provinces and have constantly attacked and disrupted land transportation between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan's capital Kabul and its interior regions. This situation was related to these reporters by various sources concerned during our recent visit to Pakistan's Chitral this month. Chitral borders on Afghanistan in the north, west and south. Despite the high mountain ridges and rugged mountain roads that separate the people on both sides of the border, they have maintained close and frequent contacts. Some 21,000 Afghan refugees stay in Chitral, and certain Afghan resistance organizations have set up agencies here. People here have intimate knowledge of the situation inside Afghanistan across the border.

Whenever our conversation turned to the subject of northeastern Afghanistan, the Afghans expressed great pride in the fact that their countrymen, after unremitting struggles, have finally driven out the Soviet and Afghan Government troops from Nurestan region and recovered this part of their homeland. Nurestan--meaning "bright land"--is a mountainous region. It borders on Pakistan's Chitral in the east; to its north are the Hindu Kush Mountains, to its south the Konar mountain valley, and to its west the Panjsher, (Ni-jie-lao) and (Ta-jia-ao) mountain valleys. It has an area of about 5,000 square kilometers and a population of approximately 100,000.

Not long after the Daud regime was overthrown in April 1978 by Taraki in a coup, the people of Nurestan rose up to resist Taraki's pro-Soviet regime in the summer of the very same year. After mounting its large-scale invasion into Afghanistan, the Soviet Union stepped up its bloody suppression of the Nurestan people. Soviet aircraft wantonly bombed Nurestan. Soviet and Afghan Government troops launched military attacks against the people of Nurestan, but the people of Nurestan formed an alliance to resist the Soviet aggressors and dealt telling blows on the enemy. Destroying roads and blocking valley entrances, the people of Nurestan made it impossible for heavy Soviet vehicles to cross their land. They took advantage of the mountainous terrain to escape Soviet air attacks. Failing to occupy Nurestan region despite their repeated attacks, Soviet troops have now resorted to retaliatory bombing of the people of Nurestan.

At present, the Soviet Union and the Karmal regime are in fact on the defense in Nurestan and are focusing their attention mainly on preventing the region's freedom fighters from spreading their activities southward. From the border village of (Bi-er-ke-te) in Konar Province to (Na-li) village to the west, the Karmal regime has deployed over 1,000 puppet troops. Landmines have been laid and barbed wire fences constructed around sentinel posts as defensive measures against raids by freedom fighters. From Arandu at the southern end of Chitral, one could see (Bi-er-ke-te) across the river. One day we visited Arandu at noon. We saw Arandu's residents going about their daily business as usual. Their crops were thriving and their cattle well tended. Looking westward from the edge of the village in the direction of Afghanistan, we did not see a single inhabitant move about. Some of the farmland was lying waste. What we saw were only sentinel posts and checkpoints of Afghan Government troops. The roads were deserted except for a few puppet soldiers walking. The precautions taken by the Soviet Union and the Karmal authorities have failed to stop the freedom fighters' attacks. (Na-li) village is 2 kilometers to the west of (Bi-er-ke-te) with a population of from 2,000 to 3,000. It was a heavily guarded fortified village of the Karmal regime. No freedom fighters ever entered it. But last June some 500 freedom fighters from different organizations joined forces in mounting a fierce offensive and finally captured it.

Massive Soviet forces have also been stationed in Badakhshan, Qonduz and Takhar Provinces bordering the Soviet Union in northern Afghanistan. But the Soviet forces are able to defend only the provincial seats, major cities and major highways, and their activities are confined to day; the nights are dominated by the freedom fighters. The freedom fighters, who have been active in the areas surrounding Feyzabad, the seat of Badakhshan Province, have cut the water sources outside the city. The occasional mopping-up operations launched by Soviet Army troops have consistently met with a strong rebuff. During a fierce battle in Jorm, a city located south of Feyzabad, about 2 months ago, local women and children rose up to fight shoulder to shoulder with the freedom fighters. When one freedom fighter was killed by a puppet soldier, the freedom fighter's wife immediately killed the puppet soldier by throwing rocks at him from the roof of a building and, carrying her husband's rifle, the other freedom fighters.

Since the highways are frequently sabotaged, the Soviet Army has had to rely on airlifts to secure supplies. But motor convoys are still needed since airlift supplies are limited. These motor convoys have to be escorted by tanks. This has given the freedom fighters an opportunity to ambush the motor convoys and replenish their own supplies. In attacking the enemy tanks, the freedom fighters have gained some experience in effectively using gasoline-filled and home-made mines. The freedom fighters also possess some anti-tank rocket launchers which they captured from the enemy.

The highway linking Qonduz, Baghlan and Kabul is the highway the Soviet troops use to enter into Afghanistan. It was through this highway the main force of the Soviet invaders moved southward in late 1979. Today this highway is heavily guarded by Soviet troops, a Soviet unit is posted every 1 to 2 kilometers along the highway to protect it. In spite of this, the highway is not always free from obstructions. Not long ago traffic on it was interrupted for many days as a result of the freedom fighters' sabotage.

The Afghans are also concerned about the situation in the Wakhan area. The Soviet Union had long coveted this Afghan territory which adjoins the Soviet Union, China and Pakistan. Today the Soviet troops have expelled the 2,000 to 3,000 local inhabitants of this area and have put it under their direct military control. The Soviet troops have reportedly built ballistic missile bases in this strategic area. Eshkashem, an important pass guarding the entrance of the Wakhan corridor, is now under the Soviet Army's control. Although the Afghan freedom fighters have not yet entered this area to fight the Soviet Army, a representative of an Afghanistan resistance organization told the reporters that the Afghans are determined to drive all the Soviet troops in the Wakhan area out of Afghanistan.

#### SOVIET-AFGHAN ANTIGUERRILLA CAMPAIGN FAILS

OW200924 Beijing XINHUA in English 0726 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, August 20 (XINHUA)--The Soviet-backed Afghan regime is forced to send some ranking officials to Moscow for "antiterrorist training," indicating the failure of one of the heaviest antiguerrilla crackdowns in Kabul in recent months, according to news agency reports received here today.

Defense Minister Mohammad Rafi' said on Sunday that he was to leave for a six-month training course in Moscow. Ten ranking Afghan civil and army officials, including the head of the regime's propaganda wing, were to take a similar trip, reports said.

The so-called "security crackdown" from August 11 to 14 led to a division of the Afghan capital into 11 different districts, each with its own security chief heading a number of soldiers, to stop and search taxis and private cars and conduct house-to-house searches for guerrillas.

On August 12, Kabul airport was closed for hours.

A UPI report quoted Western diplomatic sources in New Delhi as saying "the alert was initiated because of the Kabul government's concern over the level of activity and infiltration into the city and its desire to bring the situation under control." Despite the alert, the report said, rebel attacks in Kabul remained about the same level as they have for several weeks."

Immediately after the crackdown, on August 15, the guerrillas made their "most spectacular showing" in two raids on wine and bicycle factories, one diplomatic source said.

#### OFFICIALS HOST SOUTH ASIA AGRICULTURE GROUPS

##### Lin Hujia Fetes Sri Lankans

OW191550 Beijing XINHUA in English 1523 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, August 19 (XINHUA)--Chinese Minister of Agriculture Lin Hujia gave a banquet at the Great Hall of People this evening in honor of an agricultural delegation from Sri Lanka headed by E.L. Senanayake, minister of agricultural development and research. In their conversation, Lin and Senanayake briefly described agricultural production in their countries.

They toasted to the continuous development of scientific and technical exchange and cooperation in agriculture between the two countries. Among those attending the banquet were Chinese Vice-Minister of Agriculture Hao Zhongshi and Sri Lanka Ambassador to China C. Mahendran.

Mr. and Mrs. Senanayake and their party arrived here by air yesterday. After their visit to Beijing they will leave for Pyongyang to attend the symposium of the non-aligned and other developing countries on increasing food and agricultural production.

##### Sri Lanka Banquet 23 August

OW231540 Beijing XINHUA in English 1511 GMT 23 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, August 23 (XINHUA)--E.L. Senanayake, minister of agricultural development and reasearch of Sri Lanka, and Madame Senanayake gave a return banquet here this evening. Lin Hujia, Chinese minister of agriculture, and Hao Zhongshi, vice-minister of agriculture, were among the guests.

Proposing a toast, Senanayake talked about his impressions upon China's ancient culture and current agricultural production. Lin Hujia said in reply that Senanayake's visit has deepened mutual understanding and promoted friendly relations between China and Sri Lanka.

C. Mahendran, Sri Lanka ambassador to China, Mrs. Mahendran, and members of the delegation led by Senanayake also attended the banquet.

##### Pakistani, Bangladesh Groups

OW241515 Beijing XINHUA in English 1506 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, August 24 (XINHUA)--Lin Hujia, Chinese minister of agriculture, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the Pakistan agricultural delegation led by Mohammad Fazil Janjua, minister of food and agriculture, and the Bangladesh agricultural delegation led by Amirul Islam Kalam, minister of state in charge of ministry of agriculture and forests.

Present were Liu Xigeng, Chinese vice-minister of agriculture, M.M. Rezaul Karim, Bangladesh ambassador to China, and Afzal Qadir, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Pakistan Embassy here.

RENMIN RIBAO DELEGATION DESCRIBES ROMANIAN LIFE

HK260120 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Aug 81 p 6

[Article by RENMIN RIBAO delegation: "A New Start"]

[Text] On the eve of the 37th anniversary of the liberation of Romania, we arrived in this beautiful socialist country in the Balkans for a visit. In the past few days, from the capital Bucharest to Suceava at the border and from Constanta on the shore of the Black Sea to the oil town of Ploesti, people have been enthusiastically launching an emulation drive, determined to greet their own glorious festival with excellent production results. For days on end, the press and radio have devoted much coverage to reports of victory attained by all fronts in fulfilling the plans ahead of time and everywhere there are scenes of joy on the eve of the festival. In the course of our visits and talks, we have been deeply affected by the revolutionary sentiments of the Romanian people and have shared their joy.

The Romanian people have many reasons to be proud. Thirty seven years ago, they ended the rule and enslavement by the fascists and the domestic reactionary forces by relying on their own strength and set up a people's regime. What they took over at that time was an awful mess. The economy of the country was backward in the first place and, on top of it, suffered from serious destruction during the war, so that everywhere, both in the cities and the villages, scenes of devastation met the eye. Romanian friends tell us that, at that time, there were only a few hundred lathes and machines operating across the country and millions of peasants farmed with primitive farm tools. The broad masses of the people lived a poor life. The income of a peasant working for a year was only sufficient to buy a French bonnet. One out of every five persons was illiterate. After 30-odd years of arduous struggle, especially the struggles over the past 15 years, the Romanian people have been able to effect earth-shaking changes in the outlook of the country. Today, Romania already possesses a complete range of powerful industries and most of the agricultural field has achieved mechanization. Per capita national income amounts to \$1,900 and, on the average, for every person nearly half a ton of steel and a ton of grain is produced. Romania has already cast off the labels of poverty and backwardness and, as a result of following a foreign policy of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in its own hands, is playing an important role in the international arena. When looking back over the history and looking at today's reality, how can the Romanian people be anything but full of confidence for the future?

However, while looking with satisfaction at the brilliant achievements already made, the Romanian people do not overlook the difficulties on the road of advance. The Romanian party and government have openly told the whole people that the rise in the prices of international energy resources and raw materials and the unfavorable weather conditions in the country, as well as the shortcomings in the work, have brought about new problems for Romania's economy; they have also pointed out that the policy of giving priority to the realization of industrialization, to the detriment of the development of agriculture and modernization, has resulted in an imbalance in the overall economy and the development of society and brought about a negative effect on the people's livelihood. Since last year, the Romanian party and government have adopted a series of readjustment measures, including reduction in the development tempo of heavy industry, reduction of consumption, strengthening of agriculture, readjustment of the economic management system and policies, simplification of the administrative structure, drastic cuts in expenditure and amplification of the legal system, in order to promote the development of the socialist economy in a more proportionate and steady way. People can see that these measures are being implemented gradually and some initial results have been attained.

This year marks the first year in Romania's seventh 5-year plan. The Romanian people are making a new start on the road to communism. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu has called the new 5 years starting this year the "5 years of quality and efficiency." The Romanian party and government have made the practice of economy of raw materials and energy resources, cost reduction and the increase of labor productivity a major task in the current development of industrial and agricultural production.

In order to reduce oil consumption, the two thermopower stations in Pitesti and Braila are being reconstructed to use coal as fuel instead of petroleum. Cold storage of fresh fish with the use of solar energy is beginning to be promoted in the delta of the Danube teeming with fish. Quite a few scientific research institutes announced their accomplishments one after another in various research fields, such as economization of raw materials, energy resources, capital and production costs. In many factory workshops, one can see large wall posters, such as "value every minute of time, every inch of wood and every bit of energy" and "comrades, the minute you waste is tantamount to several hundred leus wasted." At present, every trade and industry is starting a great upsurge in increasing production and practicing economy and, in answer to the call of the party and the government, people are actively making efforts to do their part. When visiting the state-owned animal farm in Suceava, we were deeply moved by the spirit of the middle-aged director of the farm in doing solid work. As a result of his initiative in using waste material from the nearby brewery and chicken farm to replace concentrated feed for beef cattle, not long ago he won a certificate of merit from the state. Recently, he again succeeded in producing methane from cow dung and thus economized on the fuel needed by the animal farm. He was also preparing to undertake further research on the possibility of generating electricity from cow dung. As we all know, there are thousands of men of action like him in Romania today.

Romania has been confronted with a serious drought this year. However, since the party and government have adopted a series of corrective policies and measures, agricultural production has not been seriously affected. On our journey, we saw that the wheat had been harvested from the boundless stretch of fields. In some places, the potatoes are being brought in and later some beets will be harvested. Romanian friends tell us that the wheat crop this year has been maintained at the same level as that of last year, while the yields of potatoes and beets will be somewhat more than last year. It should be said that this has been brought about by the Romanian party and government attaching more importance to agricultural development. One of the objectives in the new 5-year plan is to further realize agricultural mechanization and increase the use of chemicals and bring all farmland under irrigation. Quite a number of industrial departments are making their own efforts in supporting agriculture. In the capital's famous "Seeder" farm machinery factory, we saw the workers busy assembling the newly designed "Carpathian-4" type corn combine harvesters. The workers said to us in high spirits, "During this summer there will be 2,500 of these giant harvesters speeding on the fields of our motherland."

The many encouraging scenes we have seen in the days we have visited Romania can be signified in the lines of Aimineisiku [1002 4717 0355 2448 1655], a well-known poet of that country:

"Now that Romania had a great past, it will surely have a bright and glorious future."

FURTHER COVERAGE OF VISIT BY MALI'S TRAORE

Tours Shenyang 24 August

OW241645 Beijing XINHUA in English 1630 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Text] Shenyang, August 24 (XINHUA)--General Moussa Traore, president of the Republic of Mali, and Madame Traore visited the Daqing people's commune in western Shenyang today with Chinese Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei and the Governor of Liaoning Province Chen Puru.

Traore was told the area used to be sandy with alkaline land. Drought in spring and water-logging in summer were constant problems. Now, however, the commune had dug ditches and more than 100 motor-pumped wells which ensured stable yields despite drought and excessive rain, he was told. Grain output, they were told, last year was more than 7,500 kilograms per hectare and sideline production also grew.

The Traores visited rice fields, fish ponds, motor-pumped wells, the commune's agricultural machinery factory and peasant's newly built houses, many with TV sets and sewing machines. Peasants told the guests standards have improved and average income per capita was more than 300 yuan last year. Every family had surplus grain and bank savings. The president wished them still greater achievements.

This evening, the Liaoning Provincial People's Government held a banquet for the Traores, Ji Pengfei, his wife Xu Hanbing and Chen Puru were present. Traore said in his toast the Malian people were closely following achievements of the Chinese in the modernization program. They were confident the important decisions of the Sixth Plenary Session of the Eleventh Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party would further encourage the Chinese people to aid their nation's construction. Speaking of his visit to the sand-fixation forest of Zhanggutai in western Liaoning and the Daqing commune, the president said the experience was helpful to the Malian people in their struggle against the long period of drought in their country.

The Malian guests watched performances by the Shenyang acrobatic troupe after the banquet.

Later this evening, the president and his party left Shenyang for Beijing by special train. They were accompanied by Ji Pengfei and his wife.

During their stay in Shenyang, the guests also visited the Liaoning traditional Chinese medicine institute hospital and the Imperial Palace..

Deng Meeting 25 August

OW251616 Beijing XINHUA in English 1600 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, August 25 (XINHUA)--Deng Xiaoping, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, met with General Moussa Traore, president of the Republic of Mali and general secretary of the Malian People's Democratic Union, at the Great Hall of the People today.

During Traore's first visit to China in 1975, Deng Xiaoping accompanied him around China. Traore said he was glad to meet him again after eight years.

Speaking of the changes in China during the eight years, Deng Xiaoping said "the eight years are complicated and have brought great changes." He said the third plenary session of the CCP Central Committee was a turning point in China's political situation. The session, he said, decided present policies, political and organizational lines and restored the true features of Mao Zedong Thought. It also established the four modernizations program.

He told Traore the Chinese were working to put party and state affairs on the right course, which includes people's thinking, spirit and social mood. Results of these policies could be seen now. "We are confident that so long as we firmly carry out the party's principles and lines, our cause is promising," he said.

Traore said much progress had been made in China during the eight years. "In my visit to western Liaoning Province and Shenyang, I have seen China advancing with giant's strides," he said. Traore said his talks with the Chinese were very successful. The situation in China would get better and better and cooperation and friendship between Mali and China would be further strengthened.

Present were Alioune Blondin Beye, Malian minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, and Sekou Almamy Koreissi, Malian ambassador to China. Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Gong Dafei and Chinese Ambassador to Mali Du Yi were also present.

Traore and the other Malian guests returned to Beijing this noon from Shenyang by special train with Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei and his wife Xu Hanbin.

#### Hu Yaobang Gives Banquet

OW251648 Beijing XINHUA in English 1619 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, August 25 (XINHUA)--Hu Yaobang, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, today met with General Moussa Traore, president of the Republic of Mali and general secretary of the Malian People's Democratic Union, in the Great Hall of the People. During the meeting, Hu Yaobang and Traore exchanged views on the development of friendly relations and cooperation between their parties and countries.

Hu Yaobang said "China and Mali have developed their friendship for more than 20 years. The friendship has stood the test of history, and will continue to develop. Now, the relations between the two parties have been established. I am sure that such relations will be further strengthened. The political party which links its destiny with the state and its people is one of vitality," he said.

"The Chinese Communist Party has summed up the experience of several decades. The most important of these experiences is the maintenance of close links with the masses and not divorcing itself from the masses after gaining power. I believe the two parties of China and Mali will continue to learn from and support each other," Hu Yaobang said.

Traore spoke of the program of the Malian People's Democratic Union. "The Malian and the Chinese parties have shared similar views on many issues in the past and the present. In my view, the relations between our parties and countries are very fine. Both of us are determined to make efforts to strengthen cooperation and unity between the two peoples."

Present for the Malians were Sory Coulibaly, political secretary of the Central Executive Bureau of the Malian People's Democratic Union, Mohamedoun Ahmed Hamani, secretary of economic and financial affairs of the Central Executive Bureau of the MPDU, Alioune Blondin Beye, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, Robert Tieble N'Daw, minister of industrial development and tourism, and Sekou Almamy Koreissi, Malian ambassador to China.

On the Chinese side were Ji Pengfei, vice-premier of the State Council and head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee, Gong Dafei, vice-minister of foreign affairs, Wu Xueqian, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee, Lu Xuejian, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and Du Yi Chinese ambassador to Mali.

After the meeting, Hu Yaobang gave a banquet for Traore, his wife and their party.

The Traore's left here by air for Paris this evening at the end of their visit.

PRC MARKS 'NAMIBIA DAY' DENOUNCING SOUTH AFRICA

Huang Hua Message

OW251808 Beijing XINHUA in English 1640 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, August 26 (XINHUA)--Huang Hua, vice-premier and foreign minister of the People's Republic of China today sent a message to Paul John Firmino Lusaka, president of the UN Council for Namibia, expressing China's resolute support for the Namibian people. The message, sent on the occasion of the "Namibia Day", reads in full as follows:

On the occasion marking the "Namibia Day," I wish to express, on behalf of the Chinese Government, our sincere and resolute support to you and the UN Council for Namibia.

Namibia is the only country that has not yet won independence on the African Continent. Since the beginning of this year, African states, non-aligned countries and the UN organization have held a number of meetings, all of which reviewed the question of Namibia. This fully shows that it is an important question of deep concern to Africa and the international community as a whole today, and that it is the common desire to bring about an early realization of the independence of Namibia. However, the South African authorities still continue to suppress the South West African People's Organization by force, carry out a sanguinary persecution of Namibian patriots and step up their efforts to foster their puppets and try hard to disrupt the UN plan on the independence of Namibia and make armed raids on independent neighbouring African states. All these perverse acts are not only in gross violation of the purposes and principles of the UN Charter, but also constitute an increasingly grave threat to stability and security in southern Africa.

It is gratifying to see that under the leadership of SWAPO and with the vigorous support of the African countries and the international community, the Namibian people have in the past year intensified their struggle in various forms, armed struggle in particular, and made new contributions to the cause of winning independence for their motherland. We have also noticed that the UN organization, including the UN Council for Namibia, has made unremitting efforts for and useful contributions to a solution to the Namibian question.

The Chinese Government and people will, as always, firmly support the Namibian people in their just struggle to oppose the colonial rule by South Africa, win national independence, resist any outside interferences and sabotage directed at the Namibian people's cause for national independence and support the efforts made by the African countries and other Third World countries as well as the United Nations towards the solution to the Namibian question. We firmly believe that the Namibian people will certainly attain their goal of national independence.

## 'Unresolved' Namibian Question

OW241936 Beijing XINHUA in English 1834 GMT 24 Aug 81

["Why the Namibian Question Remains Unresolved--By Correspondent Mei Zhenmin"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, August 25 (XINHUA)--Fifteen years have passed since the 21st UN General Assembly officially canceled South Africa's trusteeship over Namibia. The time limit of end of 1978 set by the UN Security Council for the country's independence has been overdue for two and a half years. Why is the Namibian problem still not resolved? The answer is that the South African authorities do not want to give up their vested interests in Namibia.

Under pressure, Pretoria once agreed with the Security Council's 435 Resolution which was based on a proposal by five Western countries and stipulated that Namibia would become independent by the end of 1978. And in last January, Pretoria reluctantly entered into negotiations in Geneva with the South West Africa People's Organization. However, South Africa decided that if it gives independence to Namibia and elections were held there, its minions in Namibia could not succeed in gaining power. Based on these assumptions, South Africa refused to sign a ceasefire agreement, and as a result, negotiations at the Geneva conference broke down.

Since the Geneva conference, Pretoria has stationed troops on Namibia's northern border and intensified its attacks on SWAPO's bases. At the same time, it has tried hard to improve the position of its stooges in Namibia so that they would emerge victorious once elections become inevitable. But contrary to South Africa's wishes, SWAPO and its armed forces, which fired the first shot of the armed struggle on August 26, 1966, cannot be eliminated. Instead, SWAPO's armed forces have become stronger and SWAPO has been recognized by the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations.

The United States was one of the sponsors and supporters of the Security Council's Resolution 435 concerning Namibia. But after South Africa refused a ceasefire in Namibia at the Geneva conference, Washington demanded a modification of the resolution. It pressed for more guarantees to the 110,000 white residents in Namibia, so people cannot but doubt [as received] that the United States is actually supporting South Africa's plan to delay Namibia's independence and to install a Pretoria-controlled regime there once Namibia becomes independent.

To dispel Western worries about the interests of white residents in Namibia, SWAPO President Sam Nujoma announced June 1 that the organization does not want to seize land from white residents and Namibia would allow them to hold their assets gained in that country. This policy is reasonable and it is improper for anybody to use white people's interests as an excuse to obstruct Namibia from gaining independence.

The reasonable settlement of the Namibian question, after Zimbabwe's independence, will assuredly contribute to the further normalization of the situation in southern Africa. This is similar to the assessment that the reasonable settlement of the Palestine question will certainly stabilize the Middle East situation.

These questions involve two strategic areas where the hegemonists want to butt in. The solution of these questions will help curb the expansion of hegemonism and safeguard world peace. Therefore, it is apt for world opinion to voice its strong demand for the early settlement of the Namibian question as the "Namibia Day" (August 26) is approaching.

HENAN OFFICIAL SAYS ABOLISH PEOPLE'S COMMUNES

OW251359 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0103 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Zhengzhou, 25 Aug (XINHUA)--Work study: Reform the system of rural economic management, strive to lighten peasants' burden.

XINHUA editor's note: Liu Yuzhai, secretary of the Xinyang Prefectural CCP Committee in Henan Province, has reported the problem that too much has been taken away from the rural collective economy and that the peasants' burden has been too heavy. This problem has remained unsolved for a long time. Now that the system of production responsibility under which payment is determined according to output has been generally instituted in the countryside, this phenomenon can no longer be allowed to continue. Effective measures must be taken to carry out reforms. The Liuhe production brigade, while strengthening and improving its system of responsibility in production, has taken measures to simplify its administrative structure, reduce the number of its nonproductive personnel and cut down nonproductive spending in order to solve the problem of the excessive burden on the peasants. Measures like these are feasible [end editor's note].

Since the "Great Leap Forward" and the establishment of the people's communes, the problem of excessive burden on the peasants has remained unsolved. During the "Great Cultural Revolution" in particular, expenditures and manpower were used for nonproductive purposes under all sorts of pretexts. And a large portion of such burden was shifted on to the peasants. In addition, many projects that wasted money and manpower were blindly undertaken to no avail during the movement to "learn from Dazhai." As a result, the peasants worked hard all the year round, but they were unable to eat a jin of food grain a day and were not paid a penny at the end of the year. In those years, about half of the production teams in Xinyang Prefecture, a land of plenty in the past, had no yearend cash for distribution among the peasants.

Following the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, we began to correct leftist mistakes that had existed for years. As a result, we have been able to develop agricultural production, increase the peasants' income and improve their livelihood. Particularly since the establishment of the system of responsibility in production last year, the Xinyang prefectural party committee has paid attention to the issue of how to lighten the peasants' burden. With the development of production, the peasants' burden has been somewhat lightened. For example, the Liuhe production brigade of the Tanhe commune in Xinyang County has a population of 1,304 and 850 mu of farmland, with an average of 0.65 mu for each of its members. In addition, the brigade has 6,000 mu of mountain forest which average 4.6 mu for each of its members. In 1979 this brigade had 146 brigade cadres, peasant-teachers, medical personnel and industrial sideline production personnel who annually earned a total of 537,100 nonproductive work points [tong chou gong fen 4827 4693 0361 0433]. Calculated at 0.8 yuan for a day of labor these work points were worth 42,968 yuan, for which the members of the brigade had to contribute 32.95 yuan each. In addition, these nonproductive personnel needed 187,985 jin of food grain, to which each of the brigade's members had to contribute 144 jin. Last year this brigade reduced the number of nonproductive personnel and the use of manpower and funds for nonproductive purposes. As a result, the brigade now has only 42 nonproductive personnel and brigade cadres, a decrease of 104 such personnel compared with 1979. Furthermore, only 21 of the 42 personnel are given nonproductive subsidies, a decrease of 125 such personnel compared with 1979. Last year the brigade paid only 3,264 yuan to nonproductive personnel, for which each of its members contributed only 2.58 yuan, a reduction of 32.7 yuan compared with the previous year. These personnel, like commune members, have also contracted for farming fields, and food grain is no longer collected from the commune members as subsidies for them. As a result, each commune member who used to contribute 144 jin of food grain for such personnel does not have to contribute anything any more. This has lightened the peasants' burden, strengthened relations between the cadres and the masses and aroused the peasants' enthusiasm for production.

However, production brigades that have paid attention to solving the issue of how to lighten the peasants' burden, as the Liuhe production brigade has done, are still few in number. In most production brigades, too large an amount of food grain is reserved as subsidy and too much money is spent for nonproductive purposes.

The peasants' burden is too heavy because too large a portion of their production is reserved by the collective. Too large a portion of the peasants' production is reserved by the collective because there are too many cadres and other personnel who are given subsidies. Moreover, the amount of these subsidies is too large and too much money is used for miscellaneous purposes. All this stems from the unsuitable economic system and the irrational setup, which are a result of longtime leftist mistakes.

The most fundamental measure to solve the problem of the excessive burden on the peasants is to reform the system of rural economic management, abolish the people's communes and restore the administrative division system of district and township, with the district administrative offices as the county's agencies and the township offices as the organization of basic-level state power. Township cadres should be directly elected by the commune members, and they should be provided for by the state. Production teams should be changed to agricultural cooperatives, or several production teams should be incorporated into a cooperative. Agricultural cooperatives should be run independently under the guidance of the state plan and should institute various systems of responsibility in production. Technical and economic organizations should be set up at the district and township levels according to the level of development of their productive forces to extensively promote the system of signing economic and technical contracts. Of course, all this still needs to be further studied carefully, and units should be selected to experiment on this. This should be gradually popularized after the desired results have been achieved and successful experience gained in this regard. At present, the feasible measures are to simplify the administrative structure, to reduce the number of administrative personnel and the amount of subsidies, to bring spending under strict control and to improve management and administration in order to cut down the amount of reserves for the collective to the minimum. Production brigades may generally take the following measures to solve problems:

1. A production brigade should reduce the number of its cadres to five (the secretary of the party branch, the brigade leader, the accountant, the technician and the person in charge of security), and a production team should cut down its cadres to three (the team leader, the accountant and the storeman). The amount of subsidies for them should be reduced accordingly.
2. It is necessary to reduce the number of teachers at schools run by the local people and to improve their quality. In addition to state subsidies, their wages should be paid from the tuition collected and the schools' funds for miscellaneous expenses. No money should be collected from the peasants for the subsidies for school teachers.
3. In production teams that practice the system of cooperative medical service, barefoot doctors and veterinarians should be paid from the fund to which each household should directly contribute for medical and veterinary service according to the number of its members and domestic animals.
4. For the personnel of commune- and brigade-run enterprises, the practice of "working at the enterprise and being paid by the production team" should be abolished and the system of being responsible for profits and losses should be instituted. The amount of profits to be turned over to the state should be determined and contracts should be signed. Those who run their enterprises better should be paid more, and those who run their enterprises poorly should be paid less. Enterprises that have incurred losses for a long time should be closed down.
5. Units that have no income at present or for a short period of time to come, (such as tree farms and tea plantations), may engage in some profitable business to earn some income, or pay their expenses from the accumulation funds of their communes or brigades. If they have to reserve part of commune members' production for such funds, they must reduce the amount of such reserves to the minimum.

6. Since the above personnel and their family members have signed contracts for farming fields, commune members should no longer contribute food grain to them as subsidies.

Written by Liu Yuzhai, secretary of the Xinyang Prefectural CCP Committee in Henan Province.

RENMIN RIBAO DISCUSSES CADRES' APPROACH TO WORK

HK260322 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Aug 81 p 2

[Commentator's article: "We Must Work With High Efficiency"]

[Text] The Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China adopted by the sixth plenary session of our party affirms and expounds on the correct path gradually followed after the third plenary session, which conforms with our national condition and our efforts to build our country into a powerful socialist country. It further points out the orientation of the continuing progress of our country's socialist cause and the party's work. At present, the task of all leading cadres is to proceed from the spirit of the sixth plenary session, work effectively, truly produce outstanding results and make contributions to the party and the people at their respective posts.

How should we understand that we must work and produce outstanding results?

The key to our success lies in whether we can combine the spirit of the sixth plenary session with the specific reality of our own regions and units. The resolution of the sixth plenary session stresses: Once we combine the general truth of Marxism-Leninism with the practical reality of China, our revolution and construction progress will be victorious. If we go against this basic principle, we are bound to meet with rebuff and our cause will suffer setbacks and will fail. Thus we will not be able to work effectively. This is also the case in the work of the entire party and the work of a single locality, area and unit. At present, the most basic method of working and producing outstanding results is to combine Marxism-Leninism with the specific reality of modernization. Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out in his speech delivered on 1 July: "So long as we proceed in study and work in accordance with this stand, viewpoint and method, we shall be able to put all our party work on a scientific foundation, make discoveries and function creatively for socialist modernization, thus ensuring the triumphant advance of our great cause." If we only support or apply mechanically the line and resolutions of the central authorities, we will achieve nothing. In accordance with the spirit of the central authorities, we should specifically analyze our own practical conditions, study methods for solving problems and do a solid job so that we will be truly able to solve problems and promote production as well as vocational work. Only thus can we work and produce outstanding results.

How should we work and produce outstanding results?

It is not easy to combine the spirit of the sixth plenary session with the reality of the local areas and units. To do the job effectively, the following two conditions are needed.

First, we should fight against our own weak points and shortcomings.

We should pay attention to our mental attitude. After the October Revolution, in his famous article "A Great Undertaking," Lenin praised highly the slogan of "using revolutionary spirit to carry out our work." Socialist modernization is also a great revolution. We are carrying out this great revolution in an economically and culturally backward big Eastern country. Therefore, our socialist cause will inevitably encounter difficulties resulting from this unfavorable condition. Due to the sabotage of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," the body of our party and state was severely injured, which brought us a number of difficulties and obstructions. Under such circumstances, comrades of the whole party should carry forward the spirit of revolution and temper our revolutionary will to solve all problems confronting us so that we will achieve victory in this great revolution.

To carry out our work with revolutionary spirit, we should consciously fight against our own weak points and shortcomings. We should combine the line of the central authorities and the spirit of the sixth plenary session with the specific reality of the local areas and units and work creatively. We should not only exert enormous efforts, but also have the revolutionary courage and bravery to think, to speak out and to act. However, some comrades always have no end of misgivings and are afraid of committing mistakes and getting into trouble. They go about things steadily and are overcautious. As a result, they work insipidly without any marked success. These comrades are not able to work and produce outstanding results. Some other comrades do not fight against erroneous ideology and work style which impedes work for fear of harming personal relations, offending other people or being retaliated against. Therefore, they fail to stick to the principle and even let unhealthy trends and evil practices run amuck. They have never made any breakthrough in their work. These comrades make self-interest the first consideration after drawing a passive lesson from the "Great Cultural Revolution." Thus they are unable to arouse their revolutionary spirits and do their work well.

To implement the spirit of the sixth plenary session and make some contributions to the party and the people, we should, first of all, fight against our own weak points and shortcomings to strengthen ourselves. Comrade Mao Zedong repeatedly said that we should not blame heaven or man. Comrade Zhou Enlai often said that we should, first of all, set strict demands on ourselves to get a firm foothold. Only thus can we have the courage and basis to work effectively.

Second, we should adopt a correct method to combat evil trends prevailing within the party.

Since the downfall of the "gang of four," more than 4 years ago, we have made great achievements, but many problems remain unsolved. There are three problems which have not basically taken a turn for the better, namely the party work style, the general mood of society and the maintenance of social order. If we fail to solve these problems properly, it will be impossible for us to further develop the situation of stability and unity and carry out production and various kinds of work well. We should mention particularly that the unhealthy trends in the party are serious. Recently, the media reported enterprises which seriously disobeyed financial regulations, indulging in astounding extravagance and waste, with financial management in extreme disorder. Those were not isolated cases. In some units, three types of good people often find themselves isolated and discriminated against. Those who support the line of the central authorities implemented since the third plenary session are excluded and isolated; those who work hard and actively are sneered at and isolated; those who dare to tell the truth are attacked and find themselves isolated. This abnormal phenomenon in which unhealthy trends suppress the healthy ones has shown that we should not underrate the serious harm brought to the party work style by Lin Biao and the "gang of four."

Great determination is needed and the correct methods must be used to suppress the unhealthy trends and solve the problem effectively. There are probably several specific methods. We should proceed from reality, use our brains and devise the best methods. The basic method is, as pointed out by the resolution, that of the mass line. To be specific, the first method is to regularize the activities of the party organization. Questions of right and wrong inside the party or party members indulging in unhealthy tendencies must be handled within the party organizations. We should place problems on the table and encourage people to discuss them. "Distinguish between right and wrong at a meeting." We should practice criticism and self-criticism during the regular activities of the party organization. This is a good method successfully adopted over the past few years. The central authorities, provincial, prefectural and county party committees, factories, schools and all units should use this method. However, we have recently abandoned this effective method, thereby suffering a lot as a result. Many problems cannot be expeditiously solved through the regular activities of the party organization. Small problems become large ones. As a result it is very difficult for us to solve them. The experience of the past 2 years has shown us that in those units where the activities of the party organization are regularized and criticism and self-criticism effectively practiced, the party work style is good.

The second method is to call on the masses to discuss the matter. Some problems drag on for months or even 2 or 3 years without a solution. The main reason for such delay is that problems are being studied and discussed without end by small circles of a few leading cadres but are never taken to the masses to let everyone have a say about them. Leaders must unite with the masses. The mass line is our party's basic line. But for many years the mass line has rarely been practiced, and many people have become unfamiliar with it. The masses hate most bitterly those who indulge in unhealthy trends and evil deeds, and the seamy side of society fears the masses. Thus, we must take such matters to the masses and let the people discuss them. We must rely on public opinion and the strength of the masses to fight against these unhealthy trends and evil deeds. Past experience has proved that this is the most efficient method.

Here, we have stressed two points: first, we must have a revolutionary spirit to fight against our own weak points and shortcomings, our selfish ideas and personal considerations in particular. Second, we should adopt a correct method, that is, the mass line to fight against those erroneous ideas and deeds as well as unhealthy trends. Of course, working with high efficiency is not limited to the above-quoted two points. However, judging from the present conditions of the party, there is no doubt that these two points are vitally important.

When we, Communist Party members, joined the party, we swore an oath that we would fight all our lives for the victory of the Chinese revolution and communism. To communists, life means struggle and work. However, specifically speaking, everyone has only a limited time to work for the party and people, varying between 20, 30, 40 and 50 years, or even 60 years in some cases. Those comrades who laid down their lives for the revolution worked an even shorter time. In short, compared with the history of mankind and our great cause, the work time of every comrade is short. During the "Great Cultural Revolution," many of our comrades wasted their precious time. They realize that they should grasp this rare chance to work. Now, our country has entered a new period of historical development. We should do a lot of work and shoulder arduous tasks. We will encounter many difficulties and the people have placed great hope on us. Therefore, we should go all out and work with high efficiency.

The party's sixth plenary session has drawn a solemn conclusion on the history of the past 32 years since the founding of the People's Republic of China. This phase of history has been fairly appraised. Generally speaking, this has been a glorious chapter in history. At present, those comrades working at their leading posts are writing new history. In a few years, people will sum up this phase of history again. History is most honest and fair. It will not present black as white or vice versa, much less will it fawn upon anyone. All those with aspirations wish their own histories to be glorious ones, but a glorious history can only be written in actual practice--by his own highly efficient work. How should we write our own histories? This is a problem which our comrades should seriously consider. As members of the Chinese Communist Party and cadres of the party, under the leadership of the party Central Committee, we should be resolute in achieving something for the party and state. If we fail to reach the Great Wall and the Nantianmen Gate, we are not men. Only by reaching our destination can we be worthy of our party, our people and history!

#### RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTATOR ON PROMOTING YOUNG CADRES

HK260803 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Aug 81 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Be 'Enlightened Personages'"]

[Text] At present, it is imperative for us to select tens of thousands of younger cadres to leading posts and make our contingent of leading cadres younger and more knowledgeable professionally. It was a praiseworthy act of Liu Lanbo, a veteran cadre over 70 and former minister of the electric power industry, to recommend Li Peng, a bit over 50, to be his successor, which was approved by the NPC Standing Committee. This is a good example of the smooth and steady handing over of jobs from the old to the new cadres.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: "The older we grow, the more enlightened we should become." This means that as they grow older, the old cadres in our revolutionary ranks should keep a clear head about selecting young and middle-aged cadres. Proceeding from the overall situation, they should conscientiously take the lead in doing a good job in the handing over of jobs from the old to the new cadres. We must show a sensible attitude about such questions as "when shall we withdraw ourselves to the second frontline?" and "what kind of comrades shall we select and recommend to be our successors?"

Comrade Liu Lanbo can be called an "enlightened personage" in this respect. In consideration of his old age and poor health, we requested the party organization to let him "withdraw" when cadres were being assigned soon after the Central Committee required that our leading group be younger and more revolutionized and have more professional knowledge. He said: "When I took part in the revolution, I never thought of becoming an 'official.' Now, being an 'official,' I would like to consider being relieved of my post. This is also a question of an 'old revolutionary faced with new problems.' In reply, I would like to quote a slogan from the Young Pioneers, that is, 'I am ready at all times.'" Comrade Liu Lanbo was not only "ready at all times" to withdraw from his post, but he also actively recommended and trained young and able comrades to be his successors. This is a reflection of his high sense of responsibility and loyalty to the revolutionary cause, and this is where his merits lie.

The promotion of Comrade Li Peng was not an isolated phenomenon in the Ministry of Electric Power Industry but a result of training young and middle-aged cadres for a long period of time. As early as 1950's, Liu Lanbo and other leading cadres in this ministry were already paying attention to the training of young cadres. They had trained not only Li Peng but a group of young people. Those who had practical experience were sent to schools and those who had professional knowledge were assigned to the grass roots. Thus, they were able to develop in an all-round way. When they gradually became more mature after various kinds of training, the old comrades would find it easier and be more relieved to hand over their jobs to them.

Whether or not the old cadres are "enlightened" greatly affects the promotion of young and middle-aged cadres. In fact, there are obstructions in promoting younger comrades to major leading posts. Some comrades have always believed that it would be safer to "promote by seniority" and are worrying about the promotion of young and able comrades to important posts. They fear that these young comrades would not be capable of shouldering heavy loads or enjoy high prestige since they are young and have various shortcomings. We also came across this problem when promoting Comrade Li Peng. Even Comrade Li Peng himself thought it was too early to become a minister. This shows that the influence of traditional ideas and force of habit is very deep. Comrade Liu Lanbo, however, has freed himself from these traditional ideas. He holds that "no one is innately a minister," and, if both an old and a young comrade are qualified to be ministers, we must select the younger without hesitation.

In promoting Comrade Li Peng, not only was Comrade Liu Lanbo "enlightened," but so also were the other old comrades in the Ministry of Electric Power Industry. Though differences occurred among them while they were considering and talking over the candidates for the ministry, they reached an identity of views after discussion and actively supported Comrade Li Peng in his work after he was appointed and took up his post. It is necessary to have "enlightened personages" like Comrade Liu Lanbo. It is also necessary to have "enlightened personages" like the other old comrades in the Ministry of Electric Power Industry.

#### RENMIN RIBAO EDITORIAL ON DEVELOPING RURAL ECONOMY

K260530 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Aug 81 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "A New Way of Rejuvenating Agriculture"]

[Text] The operation of agricultural-industrial-commercial complexes is a new way of developing our agriculture. Our country abounds in natural and manpower resources. But its economic foundation is relatively weak. Commodity production is not well developed.

In realizing the modernization of agriculture, we face two extremely important problems of immediate concern. The first is how to raise funds and provide agriculture with modern technology. The second is that with increased labor productivity, how should we find an outlet for the surplus labor force. Regarding the problem of funds, with the state's limited financial resources, we cannot possibly rely upon it to allocate much money for investment or for loans. In regard to the second problem it is not a way out to let large numbers of the surplus laborers pour into the cities. The most realistic and reliable way is to rely chiefly upon the strength of the rural collective economy. This is to say that we must concentrate on agricultural development in depth and breadth, make the most of superior features such as resources and labor, develop a diversified economy and bring about economic cooperation in regard to production, processing and sales, strengthening the links between the three and accelerating the accumulation of funds within agriculture.

Specialized and socialized production calls for cooperation between agriculture, industry and commerce and for integration and harmonious development of production, supply and sales in order to achieve relatively great economic results. In the past, industries were heavily concentrated in cities and farm products were hauled to factories for processing in places far away from the producing areas. This made it difficult to bring back to the countryside large supplies of surplus by-products which could be reused in agricultural production as fodder or manure. Meanwhile, the concentration of the population in cities also caused the abnormal development of major cities, adding to the differences between the towns and the countryside. This did not help the supply of the mutual material needs of industry and agriculture. Nor did it help the development of the whole social economy and the rational organization of social life. To follow the road to agricultural-industrial-commercial complexes--this is an inevitable trend in our agricultural development.

Will the introduction of agricultural-industrial-commercial complexes give rise to a situation in which the countryside gets a bigger share of the profits and state industries a smaller share while state commercial undertakings are excluded from the profits? For a long period of time, the countryside has been placed in the position of being just a supplier of raw materials. Peasants can only concern themselves with farming and are not allowed to do industrial work or trading. Production, supply and sales are not in harmony. There is only one outlet for products, thus forcing the peasants to "sell what is produced at a low price and pay a high price for what is needed." This is very irrational. To change this irrational situation, we must operate agricultural-commercial-industrial complexes. The commune- and brigade-run enterprises established in various areas and the agricultural-industrial-commercial enterprises run on an experimental basis show that so long as proper overall arrangements are made, state enterprises will not suffer and national income will show a marked increase. This is adding rice to the "big pot" of the whole national economy and not taking anything away from it.

To accelerate the development of agriculture, the 3d and 4th Plenary Sessions of the 11th CCP Central Committee demanded that while taking care of agriculture, state-run agricultural undertakings and the rural collective economy based on local agricultural and subsidiary products, natural resources, manpower and other conditions, we should also operate processing industries and commercial undertakings and gradually develop in the direction of agricultural-industrial-commercial complexes. For over 2 years, various areas have established experimental agricultural-industrial-commercial complexes and gained much experience. Generally within the relatively wide scope of these complexes, they have restructured the production pattern, made a break with excessively rigid economic management, developed production, raised the commodity rate, increased outlets for circulation, enlivened the rural market and increased the income of peasants. At present, with the further implementation of the party's various rural economic policies and various production responsibility systems, the peasants have shown still greater enthusiasm for production.

The rural diversified economy is growing more quickly. We have felt the increasing urgency of the problem of how to reform the original agricultural economic system and bring about the integration of agriculture, industry and commerce. We must take advantage of the favorable situation, pay close attention to experimental work and further gain experience, stimulating the healthy development of this effort.

The operation of agricultural-industrial-commercial complexes must follow a pattern which is compatible with the levels of development of the productive forces in various areas and which is flexible and varied. Such complexes must gradually grow in size, developing from the basic to the advanced level. At present, there are several types of these complexes. One type involves "horizontal" integration. It means that several enterprises of an agricultural department combine to form a comprehensive unit devoted to the combined operation of agriculture, industry and commerce. Several enterprises in different fields may also work in cooperation where a single specialized item is concerned. Another type involves "vertical" integration. It means that the enterprises of agricultural, industrial and commercial departments join forces, working on a comprehensive basis and bringing about the systematic handling of production, supply and sales. Involved here are loose ties of cooperation, such as just signing a contract for a given item, or fixed ties of cooperation, such as the formation of a joint enterprise. Such cooperation is not bound by the confines of a given administrative district, the nature of the system of ownership or the limitations of different trades. The commune- and brigade-run enterprises, as already launched in various areas, may be regarded as an elementary form of an agricultural-industrial-commercial complex. Such a complex is marked by these features: taking the commune or the brigade as a unit, breaking away from the set pattern of farming as the only occupation, doing things in a small way and along various lines, and getting things started relatively quickly. The above various types of agricultural-industrial-commercial complexes may be adopted, as various areas think fit, by keeping the prevailing local conditions in mind. There is no need to follow a set pattern.

In regard to agricultural-industrial-commercial complexes, we must find out through exploration the proper patterns suited to our rural economic system. For a long period of time, there has been "no distinction between the party, the government and enterprises." This has turned fundamental agricultural accounting units into appendages of administrative organs. Laborers cannot control their own production and economic activities independently in line with economic laws and the principle of combining "power," "responsibility" and "profits." Through economic cooperation, agricultural-industrial-commercial complexes have turned basic-level production units into real economic enterprises. They will evolve into a facet of our socialist rural economy which is realistic and favorable to production. This major change concerned with the reform of the system must now be confined only to one or two chosen counties as trial points under the leadership of the provincial, municipal and autonomous regional party committees. We must be bold in exploration and take prudent and steady steps, seeking systematic progress. We must avoid taking things for granted and doing things haphazardly in a sudden burst of enthusiasm.

Agricultural-industrial-commercial complexes must tap and use local resources, promote a diversified economy and increase the variety and output of agricultural and sideline products. Only by having their own reliable sources of raw materials, developing the processing industry and expanding the market for their products, can they have a reliable foundation. They must try to gradually develop their own capacity for processing products. With no industrial capacity, they will always be placed only in the position of suppliers of raw products. With the commercial side of a complex developed, its whole economy can become active. Where conditions permit, some areas may establish links with state industrial and mining enterprises and state commercial undertakings through regional cooperation and carry out mutually beneficial processing and sales activities. In a word, complexes must strengthen the competition of their own products in the market, in regard to raw materials, processing and sales.

Agricultural-industrial-commercial complexes must practice democracy within themselves. In their approach to participating units, they must adhere to the principle of voluntary participation and mutual benefit and refrain from indiscriminately transferring a unit's resources for the sake of egalitarianism. Having regard for the multifaceted features of complexes, they must promote the good points and avoid the bad ones and develop the superior features of various participating units. They must make proper arrangements for the distribution of profits and let the masses of the participating units see the economic benefits attained. Our starting point is to take the interests of the state, the enterprise, the producer and the consumer into consideration. While ensuring an increase in the state's financial income and not impairing the interests of consumers, we must direct most of the profits from products handled under the unified control of a complex to basic-level agricultural production units. This is actually one of the ways to harmonize the interests of agriculture, industry and commerce and gradually solve the problem of industrial and agricultural products not being exchanged at equal value.

The agricultural-industrial-commercial complex is a new thing in the development of our agriculture. We are not familiar with it and still lack experience. The leadership at all levels must cultivate, encourage and actively guide it. Any experimental work beneficial to production and to the state and the masses should be given the "green light." Some flexible and alternative methods may be adopted where concrete problems are concerned. Experiments with various patterns should be allowed. Success or failure should be accepted in the same way. Experiences resulting in success or failure must be summed up and turned into common wealth. Let the new idea of an "agricultural-industrial-commercial complex" grow and develop in the vast land of China.

#### RENMIN RIBAO ON REFORM OF STATE ENTERPRISES

HK200903 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Aug 81 p 5

[Article by Wu Zhenkun [0703 2182 0981]: "On the Orientation of Reform of the System of Leadership of State Enterprises"]

[Text] There are many drawbacks in our country's present system of leadership of enterprises. First, the party is not separated from the government, while the government is separated from the enterprise authorities. The party committee directly manages the enterprise and directs production. Because it undertakes too many things, it is bogged down in routine matters, so that its own leading role is weakened. Second, the staff and workers cannot really become the masters and exercise democratic rights of management. The staff and workers' congress has become a mere formality; it does not have the due powers and responsibilities, and its assigned role cannot be carried out. Third, the functions, powers and responsibilities of the factory director are not integrated. Division of labor is not rationally practiced. In the enterprise, a powerful system of unified command, with the factory director as the head, has not been formed. The factory director's role in centralized direction and the engineers' role of technical guidance cannot be fully brought into play.

The aim of the current reform of the system of leadership of the enterprises, carried out in some industrial and mining enterprises, is to solve the three categories of problems mentioned above, to clearly define the limits of the functions and powers of the three parties. The overall aims of the reform are: to improve party leadership and correctly bring the party's leading role into play; to really bring the staff and workers' role as the masters into play and to conscientiously practice democratic management; and to let the factory director have the due functions, powers and responsibilities, so that he may have centralized command over production and administrative work of the enterprises.

Through reform, we must strengthen the leadership of the party committee over the state enterprise and further perfect the system of the staff and workers' congress and the system of the factory director's responsibility. The reform can be summed up in these three phrases: the party committee is to exercise leadership, the staff and workers are to undertake democratic management, and the factory director is to exercise administrative direction. This will be the fundamental system of leadership of our country's socialist state enterprises. In exercising leadership, the party committee will be responsible for ensuring the proper and normal functioning of the system of the staff and workers' congress and the system of the factory director's responsibility, so that the role of such systems can be fully brought into play.

#### Leadership by the Party Committee

Strengthening and improving party leadership constitutes a basic problem which must be solved initially in reforming the system of leadership over the enterprises.

Reforming the system of leadership of the socialist enterprises definitely does not imply doing away with or weakening party leadership. To strengthen party leadership, we must improve party leadership. Socialist enterprises are relatively independent economic organizations. The forms and methods of party leadership of the enterprises should be compatible with this characteristic of the enterprises. As a relatively independent economic organization, an enterprise must not be subjected to the direct administrative leadership of the party committee, but must be under the direct leadership of its responsible administrative personnel (the factory director and managers). Otherwise, inevitably, the party will take the place of the government and of the enterprise authorities. The party committee is a political leading body and must not change itself into an ordinary administrative body or a direct managing agent.

The party's leadership of the enterprises should be in matters of politics, ideology and major political principles. The party committee of the enterprise must firmly grasp the link of political leadership. Only thus will the party's leading role be really strengthened.

In an enterprise, the party organization must be separated from administrative organization, so as to put an end to the phenomenon that the party committee undertakes all administrative affairs. This is the key point in improving and strengthening the party's leading role. The party committee and the administrative organization should be separated into two different groups of people, and as far as possible they should not share common offices. The secretary of the party committee generally should not concurrently assume duties of administrative leadership. The party committee should not include an overly large number of party members who are leading administrative cadres. In production and administration, the factory director should exercise unified command, and the secretary of the party committee must not exercise direct intervention.

To strengthen party leadership of the enterprise, the party committee must, in particular, satisfactorily grasp the system of the staff and workers' congress and the system of the factory director's responsibility. If it can satisfactorily grasp these two systems, it will successfully grasp the two main links in running the enterprise.

#### Democratic Management by the Staff and Workers

The Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC pointed out: "We must gradually achieve the people's direct democracy in governments at all levels and in all aspects of social life. In particular, we must pay attention to the vigorous development of democratic management of enterprise affairs by the laboring masses in various urban and rural enterprises." The basic aim of the reform of the system of leadership of the enterprises is to earnestly and steadily assign the power of managing the enterprises to the staff and workers, so that they will become the masters.

Practicing democratic management necessitates an appropriate form of organization. In view of the socialist nature of our country's enterprises, and in view of our many years of practical experience in the democratic management of enterprises, the system of the staff and workers' congress, which is under party leadership, is a good basic organizational form of the democratic management of enterprises.

Instituting the system of that staff and workers' congress is the result of our country's socialist system, and is objectively inevitable. This system should become a basic one in our country's socialist enterprise management. As such, the staff and workers' congress should not only be a consultative body or an ordinary supervisory body, but should also be an organ of power by means of which the masses of staff and workers directly manage the enterprises and supervise the cadres. Of course, we must also note that under the system of ownership by the whole people, the means of production do not belong to the enterprises, nor to the workers of the enterprises, but to the whole people who are represented by the state. Therefore, the workers in an enterprise must not allocate the means of production simply according to their own will and interests, but must do so according to the will and interests of the whole people. They represent the whole people in exercising the power of allocating the means of production. That is to say, their power of allocating the means of production is relative, not absolute. Correspondingly, the functions and powers of the staff and workers' congress are limited in scope and extent. Such limits must be prescribed in the context of the enterprises' statutory decisionmaking power and under the guidance of unified state planning.

According to the provisional regulations on the staff and workers' congresses of state industrial enterprises, the functions and powers of the staff and workers' congress roughly include the following: the power to examine and consider important matters concerning production and the operations of the enterprise; the power to make decisions on questions of distribution within the enterprise, on matters concerning the staff and workers' immediate interests, and on the formulation, amendment or abolition of important regulations and systems that govern the whole factory; the power to supervise, propose the appointment of, punish, elect or recall the appointment of cadres; and also the power to make suggestions about the stipulations and instructions of higher authorities if the congress disagrees with such stipulations and instructions. In the future, with the accomplishment of our national economic readjustment and the reform of our economic system, the functions and powers of the staff and workers' congress may also be gradually and appropriately expanded.

Establishing and perfecting the system of the staff and workers' congress and strengthening the democratic management of the enterprise is consistent with strengthening the factory director's unified leadership and command over production, operations and administrative work. With the expansion of the enterprise's decisionmaking power, it is even more necessary to strengthen democratic management. The factory director must rely on the majority of the staff and workers to run the enterprise satisfactorily, respect the functions and powers of the staff and workers' congress, implement its resolutions, and subject himself to its supervision. The staff and workers' congress must also respect and back the factory director's functions and powers, safeguard the high authoritative nature of the system of direction over production, and teach the staff and workers to continuously increase their sense of responsibility in their capacity as the masters and to consciously abide by factory regulations and rules. It is only with genuine mutual support of this kind that the socialist enterprise can really achieve the unity of centralized leadership and democratic management.

The staff and workers' congress must depend on the trade union in its work. As an organ of power, the staff and workers' congress differs from the trade union, which is a mass organization of the workers. The trade union must not take the place of the staff and workers' congress in the exercise of the latter's functions and powers. The trade union's basic duty is to safeguard the interests of the state and the enterprises, and to safeguard the staff and workers' democratic rights and material interests.

In this respect, it is naturally linked to the staff and workers' congress. Therefore, it is appropriate for grassroots committees of a trade union to undertake the task of serving as agencies of staff and workers' congresses. The trade union should take improving the staff and workers' congress as its key task.

#### Administrative Direction by the Factory Director

Improving the system of the factory director's responsibility, a system subject to the party committee's leadership, as well as strengthening the factory director's administrative and directive powers, constitute an important element in the reform of the system of leadership of the enterprises. In the production activity of an enterprise, the wills of hundreds or thousands of people must be subordinated to the will of a single director, and they must strictly observe labor discipline and various responsibility systems. No one will be allowed to do as he pleases. Thus, it is necessary to practice centralized leadership in the enterprise and to establish a highly authoritative system of administration, management and direction over production.

The factory director will be the principal administrative head of the enterprise. He will bear overall responsibility for the whole factory production and construction work. A system of administrative direction over production, and a system of technical responsibility in production, both with the factory director as the central figure, must be established. The leading cadres of various subunits must be subordinated to the factory director's unified direction, and must bear the whole responsibility for the work of their respective subunits. All people concerned, ranging from the factory director to leading cadres at all levels, must have their own duties, powers and responsibilities, so that in the enterprise, the system of direction will be able to fulfill its function of direction. Only if duties, powers and responsibilities are integrated, will those responsible for direction be able to play their assigned role of direction.

To really perfect the system of the factory director's responsibility, we must not permit many-headed leadership over the enterprise in production, technical matters and economic matters, but must institute specific technical and economic responsibility systems in managing and directing production. By specific we mean that in a particular area of production, there can only be one head in charge of management and direction. By responsibility, we mean that this head must bear sole responsibility for the subunit he is in charge of. According to the requirements of the specific technical and economic responsibility systems, the deputy factory directors, chief engineer, chief accountant and so on must work and carry out their own duties under the factory director's unified leadership. Within the limits of their functions and powers, governed by the division of labor, they must independently handle the routine work assigned to them. Personnel of the functional sections or offices must not interfere with on-the-spot work, but must only serve such work. Thus, because responsibilities are clearly defined, all will vigorously accomplish their tasks. During the first 5-year plan period, the system of specific technical responsibility in production was instituted in some of our enterprises, such as the Anshan steel works. At that time, although our technological standard was low and we lacked management experience, such enterprises were generally run more satisfactorily.

In practicing the system of specific technical responsibility in production, it is very important to make it a more rigorous system. In the factory, there must be authority in technical management. Such authority is indispensable. This is particularly so with regard to major decisions and major technical measures.

Leadership by the party committee, democratic management by the staff and workers, and administrative direction by the factory director—these three things must be closely integrated. This represents a system of leadership of the enterprises, which we have arrived at after many years' of exploration, and which is compatible with the objective requirements of our socialist system and compatible with our national conditions. Through experimentation, we must institute this new system of leadership of the enterprises, step by step and with the exercise of leadership. We must also work to perfect this system.

RENMIN RIBAO EDITORIAL ON TAXATION'S LEVERAGE ROLE

HK250547 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Aug 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Bring Into Play Taxation's Leverage Role in the National Economy"]

[Text] Tax revenue is an important part of our country's budget. It also provides important economic leverage in regulating production, circulation, distribution and consumption. As economic leverage, it is very important for taxation to play a regulating role because it will promote the readjustment and restructuring of the national economy and advance economic development.

For a considerably long period of time in the past, because of the "leftist" influence in economic work, taxation's leverage role in the national economy was greatly weakened instead of being brought into full play. The tax system was revised many times in past years. Subsequently, some taxes ceased to be collected and others were merged. The scope in which tax revenue played its role in the national economy became narrower and narrower. At the same time, the rates of some taxes have not been readjusted for a long time and have become incompatible with the objective economic conditions. Taxation's leverage role will be impeded if these questions are not solved. We must continue to wipe out "leftist" influence in economic work, strengthen tax collection, develop the contingent of tax collectors, and improve the tax system systematically.

Judging from the present situation, an important aspect of bringing taxation's leverage role into play is the appropriate readjustment of the tax rate on certain products. The tax rate reflects policies. The range of the tax rate will play a certain regulating role in the distribution of profits from the products and in the orientation of the enterprises' production. First, it is necessary to adequately raise the tax rate, based on readjustment requirements, on products yielding excessive profits; and on the other hand, to lower the tax rate for those products which are subject to high tax but which yield little profit, on those which have to pay higher prices for raw materials and on those which have difficulty paying the existing tax rate. Under no circumstances should we only reduce and exempt taxes and not raise any taxes. Only by raising some taxes can we readjust the national economy properly. For example, high tax rates should be imposed to restrict the production of goods which are expensive, yield high profits and are in excessive supply; low tax rates should be imposed to support the production of goods which are cheap, yield small profits or are sold at a loss, and are in short supply. This method of taking from the long to add to the short is useful in rationalizing the structure of production. For another example, appreciation tax should be experimentally imposed on some enterprises and general factories of certain trades, so as to solve the question of imposing duplicate taxes on their subsidiary factories. Higher taxes should be imposed on the comprehensive factories of varying scales, so as to urge them to reorganize themselves and to take the road of specialization and coordination.

Taxation's leverage role is also very important in regulating the excessively high profits of some enterprises. Some historical factors and external conditions, such as unreasonable prices and the differences in technical equipment and natural resources, often give rise to the following phenomena: Some enterprises which work hard to do business gain very little profits and may even be run at a loss, while others which are run without arduous efforts and may even be poorly managed make a great deal of money. Under the present circumstances, using taxation to absorb the excessive profits derived from the favorable historical factors and external conditions will create advantageous conditions not only for overcoming the phenomena of uneven distribution of profits between different trades and different enterprises, but also for arousing the enthusiasm of every enterprise, so that the well-operated enterprises will obtain corresponding profits and the poorly-operated ones can improve their operation and management.

Another aspect of bringing taxation into play is the regulation of income from various economic sectors through taxation. All units and individuals with business incomes must pay taxes according to regulations. With the development of the commodity economy and the expansion of commodity circulation, some enterprises and individuals are making a great deal of money but are paying no taxes, thus creating many loopholes which should be closed by enforcing the tax system. Some taxes which have been lifted or exempted should be restored at an appropriate time. It is essential to protect proper business and to strike at unlawful activities such as speculation and smuggling by applying taxation effectively. In implementing taxation's leverage role it is also necessary to regulate the tax burden of import and export commodities based on policies to encourage or restrict such imports and exports and to use taxation to regulate foreign enterprises and the various sources of income for foreigners residing in China. This is geared to the protection of the state's sovereignty and economic interests. This is also highly essential in order to bring in advanced technology and foreign investment and to protect domestic industries.

To correctly bring into play taxation's leverage role in the economy, it is necessary to do things by strictly adhering to the scope of authority on tax administration prescribed by state regulations. The increase or decrease of categories of taxes and the raising or lowering of tax rates should be done after careful investigation and study and reported to the authorized organs of the state for approval. Doing things on impulse or by exceeding one's authority will create confusion and will not be tolerated in any way.

The purpose of bringing taxation's leverage role into play is to regulate production, enterprise profits and the income of various economic sectors through taxation. While this policy involves readjustments between taxation and profits, it does not tolerate price changes. Unauthorized price changes by any enterprises under the pretext of readjusting taxation are not permitted under the state financial and economic discipline.

Bringing taxation's leverage role into play creates favorable conditions for enlivening the economy, gearing the activities of microeconomics with the demands of macroscopic policies and ensuring a stable increase in the state revenue. This is closely related to the implementation of the economic readjustment policy and the achievement of balance between revenue and expenditure. Governments at all levels should attach importance to strengthening leadership over tax collection and realistically change the present conditions of loose tax administration and slack supervision of tax collection. At present, particular attention should be paid to developing the contingent of tax collectors, replenishing the forces on the frontline of tax collection and heightening the policy-understanding and vocational levels of the revenue cadres, so as to seriously track down tax evasion and defaults of tax payment, to overfulfill the tasks of tax collection and to achieve balanced revenue and expenditure.

#### RENMIN RIBAO EDITORIAL ON URBAN CONSTRUCTION

HK211334 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Aug 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Strengthen Urban Construction, Develop Public Utilities"]

[Text] Over the past 2 years, Qiqihar, a city in the northern part of our country, has improved the people's living conditions and developed public utilities according to its specific characteristics, and achieved fairly great success. The experiences of Qiqihar deserve to be popularized in other cities.

For the past 3 years, our country's urban construction has been concentrated on housing, and great success has been achieved. The yearly average area of newly built residences was 3.44 times that of the past 28 years. This is really a great achievement which enjoys the ardent support of the people. Undoubtedly, urban housing is still in short supply at present. That is because what we have accomplished in the past many years has lagged far behind the need. In view of the present situation, the major problem in urban construction is that the construction of residential accessory utilities has not been able to catch up with the housing development and that of municipal public utilities badly needs to be speeded up.

We cannot pay attention only to constructing tall buildings and residences in urban construction. We must simultaneously take care of the construction of a series of public utilities and services such as drainage, water supply, electricity, gas, communications, posts and telecommunications, shops and so forth. Many tall buildings have been built in some cities but cannot be put to use. One of the reasons is that those accessory facilities such as water, electricity, gas, streets, shops, service networks and so on, have been overlooked. At present, quite a few cities are seriously short of water, which not only affects the people's livelihood but also forces some plants to reduce production. In order to beautify the environment, we have to plant trees, and grow flowers and grass around residences and along roads. All these works need water too. In short, municipal public utilities such as water supply, electricity, communications and so on have to catch up with the development, and cannot be overlooked even slightly. Such a problem must also be considered now when constructing small towns in rural areas. Along with the development of an agriculturally diversified economy, some small towns need to build cold storage and some primary processing facilities, for which water and electricity supply are indispensable.

The experiences of Qiqihar, which has carried out the construction in accordance with its specific characteristics, are well worth using for reference. For example, Guangzhou, with a developing foreign trade business, can be developed in accordance with the characteristics of a trade city. The scenic cities of Suzhou, Hangzhou and Guilin should be developed to meet the requirements of a tourist center. As coal-producing areas, Fuxin and Fushun in Liaoning Province and Yangquan and Datong in Shanxi Province should be developed according to the characteristics of a heavy industrial city.

The main functions and tasks of municipal people's governments and mayors are to plan, construct and administer cities. Qiqihar has been promoting urban construction for 3 successive years. The mayor has undertaken overall coordination while the vice mayors have taken care of specific areas. In 1979, they emphasized and solved the "10 difficulties," that is problems involving drinking water, communications, sewage and so on. In 1980, they decided to deal with "10 important matters," and published their plan in the newspapers. At the end of the year, they released a communique on the implementation results. They have won the people's confidence by starting well and ending well. "The 10 important matters" consist mainly of: garbage disposal, housing, tapwater supply, road and bridge construction, tree-planting in and around the city, maintenance of primary school buildings, and so forth. Most of the funds needed were raised locally and by enterprises. What is particularly worth recommending is that they have mobilized the masses who would directly profit from the projects to participate in voluntary labor. This year, they are striving to accomplish 15 more things for the masses. All these plans of Qiqihar have been worked out in the light of thorough studies and investigations, and a clear understanding of the immediate needs of the people, and in consideration of all subjective and objective conditions. Because they always paid close attention to the implementation of the whole plan, they have achieved substantial results. All these practices are worth learning.

Urban construction cannot depend solely on investments from the state. At present, as the state is still in difficulties, we should rely more on tapping our own latent power to make up for lost time in urban construction. On the other hand, we should advocate the practice of mobilizing urban residents to participate in voluntary labor. We must ensure that the 5 percent budget set by the state for municipal maintenance be employed in urban maintenance projects and the construction of parts of municipal public utilities. It is not allowed to divert these funds to any other purpose.

In order to bring urban construction into the scientific orbit, urban construction workers must have some acquaintance with basic scientific knowledge. We must try our best to master scientific knowledge such as how to rationally make use of land, how to make various urban construction projects conform with our country's conditions, how to turn the cities green with foliage, what kinds of trees can offset air and noise pollution more effectively, and so on. Urban construction needs the participation of specialists in various fields. Only in this way can we avoid detours and crippling losses.

GUANGMING RIBAO ON BOURGEOIS LIBERALIZATION

HK251507 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 16 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by Fang Fei [2455 7236] "We Cannot Allow Bourgeois Liberalization To Run Wild"]

[Text] At a great turning point in history, all kinds of ideas and propositions will assert themselves. In recent years, accompanying the trend of ideological emancipation on the ideological and cultural fronts, signs of liberalization have also begun to appear.

Some people have taken "governing by doing nothing that goes against nature" as a universal principle and regarded party leadership as "fetters." Some have even asserted that in order to "let a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend," it is impermissible to have a guiding ideology.

Some writers have accepted praise but no criticism. Once they were criticized, they would indiscriminately say that others were "grossly interfering" with them and "using the big stick" against them.

Some "money-oriented" literary and artistic publications and organizations have had no scruples about defying the party's policies concerning literature and art and resorted to vulgarity to attract the audience and readers.

Summing up, the core of all these manifestations is liberalization and anarchy. In other words, the freedom they advocate is actually the freedom to shake off party leadership. This call for bourgeois liberalization is entirely wrong.

Certainly, we maintain that there should be free discussion of ideological and theoretical questions and free competition in literary and artistic creation. However, this does not mean that such freedom is absolute and unrestricted. In the history of mankind, abstract and absolute freedom never existed in society. All kinds of freedom in society, the realms of ideology, theory and literature and art included, are concrete and conditional. Philosophically speaking, freedom means understanding the inevitable. As a guide to action, freedom and discipline exist side by side. As some kind of right, a given freedom is invariably premised on a given obligation. In a word, freedom does not mean following one's inclinations and doing as one pleases. In a socialist country such as ours, freedom also has its specific content and requirement. No doubt the people of our country are now enjoying the right to freedom which was simply impossible to have under the old system. However, this right to freedom, including the free discussion of ideological and theoretical questions and free competition in literary and artistic creation, is not unconditional and unrestricted. It must be within the scope permitted by our socialist system and based on the condition that we respect other people's right to freedom and do not jeopardize the fundamental interests of the majority. The four basic principles are the concentrated expression of the fundamental interests and demands of the broad masses of the Chinese people and are the basic guarantee for the majority to exercise their right to freedom. The core of the four basic principles is party leadership because the CCP is a party founded on Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and is the force at the core leading the socialist cause and exercising the dictatorship of the proletariat. Without party leadership, socialist China has nothing and the majority would not have the right to freedom. In essence, the so-called freedom to oppose the four basic principles and shake off party leadership is freedom for the handful to harm the majority's right to freedom. This kind of freedom is not to be tolerated because it goes against the fundamental interests of the masses.

Judging from actual conditions, the above-mentioned liberal ideas and ways of doing things have already created ideological confusion, adversely affected actual work, hampered the smooth implementation of the party's line, principles and policies and dampened the people's enthusiasm in working for the four modernizations. We must not ignore this phenomenon and do nothing about it. Instead, we must attach great importance to it, justly and forcefully make criticism and conduct education and take effective and positive measures to overcome it in order to ensure the sound development of our socialist ideological, theoretical, literary and artistic work along the correct path.

GONGREN RIBAO DISCUSSES 'DOUBLE-HUNDRED' POLICY

HK260630 Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Aug 81 p 1

[Commentary: "Both 'Blossoming' and 'Contending' Are Needed"]

[Text] It is easy to understand that the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" manifests the importance of both "blossoming" and "contending." This is a long-term and basic guiding principle of the party. While explaining the guiding principle of "blossoming," Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: "'Blossoming' means that we should not only allow people to speak out, but also encourage them to criticize and debate." In the fields of literature, art, theoretical studies and academia, "blossoming" means that we should emancipate our minds, dare to blaze new trails, compete and serve the people and socialism through our own creative efforts and our study of academic theories. In so doing, we will promote our country's four modernizations. "Contending" means discussion, appraisal and criticism for the purpose of arriving at the truth and overcoming errors so that literary, artistic and theoretical as well as academic activities will advance along the scientific track of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. It is obvious that "blossoming" and "contending" condition and complement each other. Only by adhering to the principle of "blossoming," can we let a hundred flowers blossom in a riot of color and enliven our minds; only by adhering to the principle of "contending," can we ensure a healthy and protracted "blossoming."

The experience of the past few decades has proved that in the fields of literature, art, theoretical studies and academia, only by correctly implementing the "double-hundred" policy, can we bring forth new ideas, achieve development and promote cultural prosperity. Otherwise, we will suffer setbacks and go astray.

Now, some people have taken a one-sided approach to the "double-hundred" policy. They wrongly interpret the principle of "blossoming," wrongly thinking that they can say, write and do as they wish. As a result, a small number of harmful works, or works with an erroneous tendency have been written, producing undesirable social effects. Some other people wrongly instigate writers "to be completely impervious to criticism," and "break through the four basic principles," trying to do away with the party leadership and break away from the socialist road. Some people adopt a wrong attitude toward "contending" and are unaccustomed to the atmosphere of debate, the matter of criticism in particular. They do not allow other people to criticize them. Once they hear any criticism, they flare up in anger. They regard criticism as "wielding the big stick" and "wanton interference," trying to shield their own shortcomings and mistakes. Some people do not like the practice of criticizing writers or artists. Once they find out that certain works and speeches are being criticized, they become nervous and extremely worried, failing to look into the rights and wrongs of the matter. They wonder whether the party will again follow a policy of "restriction" and whether political campaigns will be launched soon.

At present, the following problems merit our particular attention: some of our comrades fail to justly and forcefully criticize bourgeois liberalization and works and speeches with erroneous tendencies. They lack the courage to "contend," and their fighting will has been sapped. This state of affairs should be changed. Of course, while carrying out criticism, we should start with the desire of unity and do our best to be more practical, reasonable, appropriate and convincing. At the same time, we should also encourage the practice of free contention, counter criticism should be allowed. Those who are criticized should be given their rights and a chance to expound their views. So long as we correctly implement the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" and correctly use the weapon of criticism, our cause will further develop and thrive.

XINHUA REVIEWS SEVERAL PAPERS ON CRITICISM

OW211451 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1202 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, 20 Aug (XINHUA)--Press Digest:

The Banner of Criticism Is Not To Be Abandoned

"Criticism must not be made" has now become a common failing among some departments and units and among some comrades. When they are correctly criticized for their mistakes they invariably "fly into a rage" and try to "reject it" with every possible excuse. Moreover, some people around those criticized will come forward to intercede or express deep sympathy for them. There are even situations like this: If one is not criticized, he is no different from anybody else; however, once he is criticized, his social status rises and he becomes a "hero" in the eyes of some people. On the other hand, comrades who dare to make criticism and self-criticism are isolated. This lax situation in which no distinction is made between right and wrong and principles are not upheld is incompatible with our party's fine tradition and work style and with its guiding principles for inner-party political life; it is also an unhealthy tendency in political life which must not be allowed to go unchecked.

Vigorous criticism and self-criticism are a healthy and normal phenomenon in the political life of our party and state, an indication of the strength of our revolutionary ranks. Let us really raise the banner of criticism to promote the vigorous development of the great cause of socialist modernization. (Originally published in 17 August LIAONING RIBAO)

Both "Blossoming" and "Contending" Needed

There is at present some improper understanding of the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend." Some people who have misunderstood "blossoming" hold that "contending" means, "I can say what I want to say, I can write what I want to write and I can do what I want to do." As a result, a few harmful works with erroneous tendencies have appeared, causing bad social effects. Others instigate writers to express "more dissenting views" and to "break with the four basic principles" in an attempt to break away from the party leadership and deviate from the socialist road. Taking an incorrect attitude as regards "contending," still others cannot get used to the climate of contending and are particularly sensitive to criticism. Some of them do not allow others to criticize them. When they are criticized they fly into a rage, regarding it as "coming down with the big stick" and "flagrant interference." In so doing they only try to cover up their shortcomings and mistakes. Others are against people being criticized. When they see some works and statements criticized, then without looking into the right and wrong of the case they become nervous and extremely worried and wonder if party policy is "getting strict" again. They think that some movement is going to be launched again.

At present, particular attention should be paid to this question: Some of our comrades have not criticized with perfect assurance bourgeois liberalization and some works and statements that reflect erroneous tendencies. Lacking a climate of "contending" they become lax. This situation must change. In making criticism, we of course should start from the desire for unity and strive to seek truth from facts and to be fair, reasonable and appropriate so that such criticism will be convincing. (Originally published in 20 August GONGREN RIBAO)

Words of Praise Should Be Analyzed

When one hears oneself criticized, one feels one's face burn. Naturally, one would not feel as comfortable as when one hears oneself praised. It is precisely because of this that when you have committed mistakes, only your good comrades who really care about you will seriously criticize you and help you correct your mistakes. The following ancient poem applies here: The sun rises in the east, though rain falls in the west. Though the sky is cloudy on one side, the other side of the sky is clear.

On the other hand, when people praise and flatter you instead of criticizing you even if they clearly know that you have committed mistakes, you must ask yourself why they act like this.

The following unhealthy trend prevails. When some people receive correct criticisms, some other people vigorously praise them and give them encouragement instead of helping them to correct themselves. They thus become complacent and look at themselves as heroes. This is an abnormal situation which merits our attention.

Our past experience proves that one is practicing metaphysics when one only bows without criticizing others. Metaphysics is something very harmful to us.

Lu Xun talked about "scolding people exceedingly" and "praising people exceedingly." He believed that those who "scold others exceedingly" are not to be feared and that we should only be on our guard against those who praise others. In this respect Lu Xun himself was clearly soberminded. In 1936 a person of the Trotskyist faction wrote Lu Xun a letter praising him as a fine and brilliant person. When Lu Xun read this letter and came to know who the person was who praised him, he wrote back and gave him a scolding, sharply accusing him of writing the letter with some ulterior motive. We must learn from Lu Xun in analyzing words of praise so that we will not lose sight of our bearings. (Originally published in 19 August HEBEI RIBAO; written by a fan)

PLA AIR FORCE COMMANDER STRESSES HARD WORK, UNITY

HK210726 Beijing BAN YUE TAN in Chinese No 15, 10 Aug 81 pp 3-5

[Article by Zhang Tingfa, commander of the PLA Air Force: "United and Look Forward, Devote Ourselves Wholeheartedly to the Four Modernizations"]

[Text] The 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee has been a very important meeting in the history of our party. It will be entered in the historical records for its accomplishment of the task of eliminating chaos in the party's guiding ideology. Adopted by this plenary session, the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC took a scientific approach to dialectical materialism and historical materialism and applied the principle of combining the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution. It summed up our party's basic experience in the 32 years since the founding of the PRC, correctly summarized the series of major historical events, especially the "Great Cultural Revolution," realistically appraised the historical role played by the great leader and teacher Comrade Mao Zedong in the Chinese revolution, fully expounded the great significance of Mao Zedong Thought as our party's guiding ideology, and further pointed out the orientation of our advance. It is a brilliant Marxist document. In studying and implementing the resolution, we should unite and look forward and devote ourselves wholeheartedly to the four modernizations.

Unite and look forward--this is an important part of the content of the guiding principle laid down by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and is our starting point and foothold in summing up historical experience. Unite and work with one heart--this is a guarantee for us in carrying out the socialist modernization and winning new victories, is the common wish of the whole party, the whole army and the whole Chinese people and is the base on which the people's fundamental interests rest. Our party has always attached importance to the question of unity and regarded unity as its lifeblood and an invaluable asset for surmounting all difficulties and winning victories in the revolution. Particularly at major turning points in history and when summing up historical experience, our party always reiterated the necessity to strengthen inner-party unity and the unity between the party and the people. The resolution adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee has laid a strong foundation for achieving unity in thinking in the whole party and the whole army and among the whole Chinese people. The readjustment and replenishment of the leading group of the CCP Central Committee have provided the party with a firm leading nucleus.

For this reason, whether the policy of getting united and looking forward has been resolutely carried out has become an important indication of whether the party committees at all levels, all party members and all cadres and fighters are rallying politically around the CCP Central Committee.

The presence of the conditions and foundation for getting united and looking forward does not mean that we can naturally unite and look forward. A great deal of arduous work has yet to be done. At present, we must fulfill the following four requirements before we can unite and look forward and devote ourselves wholeheartedly to the four modernizations:

1. We must have great confidence in and closely rally around the CCP Central Committee. First, the CCP Central Committee's leading nucleus is formed in the course of revolution and construction. Second, the CCP Central Committee's leading nucleus is of a very high theoretical level, is highly capable of organizational and leadership work and knows how to apply the stand, viewpoint and method of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought in promptly and resolutely putting forward a number of major policy decisions and measures and creatively studying and settling the new conditions and problems which will continue to emerge in the course of the four modernizations. We must fully understand that the leading comrades of the CCP Central Committee who were tested in prolonged revolutionary struggles have made distinguished contributions toward running the party, the state and the army and creating favorable economic and political conditions for our country. Third, the leading comrades of the CCP Central Committee work honestly and conscientiously. Instead of seeking personal interests and privileges, they show concern for the masses, look into matters regarding the people, are anxious to satisfy the people's demands and serve the people wholeheartedly. Fourth, the CCP Central Committee's leading nucleus exercises collective leadership and is a model in upholding democratic centralism. In short, it embodies the party's fine traditions and work styles. With such a staunch leading nucleus, we are sure of success in accomplishing the four modernizations.

2. The four basic principles are a common political foundation for the unity of the whole party and of the whole Chinese people. They are also the foundation for building our country, the spiritual prop for the 1 billion Chinese people and the guarantee for a sure victory of the four modernizations. In getting united and looking forward and devoting ourselves wholeheartedly to the four modernizations, we need a staunch leading nucleus and a common political foundation, that is, we must firmly uphold the party's four basic principles. In all circumstances, we should uphold party leadership and adhere to the great prospects of socialism. All cadres and fighters should uphold Mao Zedong Thought and conscientiously study and master the stand, viewpoint and method of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. The 35 articles by Comrade Mao Zedong cited in the seventh part of the resolution were tested by history. They are the essence of Mao Zedong Thought. We must repeatedly and seriously study them in light of reality.

3. In order to unite and look forward and devote ourselves wholeheartedly to the four modernizations, we must also pay attention to party character and the overall situation, observe discipline and consciously defend the party's unity. We must take this as a strict requirement for our thinking and action. We should avoid endless quibbling over matters of the past, take the resolution as a standard for unifying our understanding of some historical problems, and look forward into the future. We should not judge the party's line and general specific policies from the angles of our personal profit and loss and of partial interests. We should subordinate our personal interests to the interests of the revolution, partial interests to overall interests, and temporary interests to long-term interests. We should strictly exercise organizational discipline. All party members must take the upholding of the party's centralism and unity and the strict observance of party discipline as the criterion for their words and deeds.

4. The purpose of getting united and looking forward is to concentrate our efforts to wholeheartedly carry out the four modernizations. To attain this purpose, we leading cadres at various levels of the air force should display our revolutionary spirit all the more, go deep into the realities of work to make investigations and devote ourselves to developing the air force.

We have always stressed that we must implement the party's general and specific policies and the Military Commission's instructions in light of the realities of the air force and should not follow or transmit them mechanically and act as a "receiving and dispatching office" or as a "transmitting station." The party committees and the leading organs and cadres at various levels should devote more time to making special investigations regarding development of the air force so that they can put forward practical methods and measures. We should also see that our theoretical and technical levels are lagging far behind the requirements for the four modernizations and the future wars against aggression. For this reason, we must study diligently and become well-versed in our work.

We must hold high the banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, unify our thinking and action on the basis of the guidelines of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and rally more closely around the CCP Central Committee. Under the leadership of the CCP Central Committee and its Military Commission, we should unite, look forward and work concerted, arduously and undauntedly to promote the all-round development of the work of the air force. We should strive to build the air force into a modern revolutionary force with high political consciousness and advanced technology.

#### PENG CHONG GROUP CONTINUES SICHUAN COMFORT VISIT

HK240301 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Aug 81

[Summary] The central comfort delegation headed by Comrade Peng Chong visited the disaster areas in Xindu County on 23 August to comfort the stricken masses. The group was accompanied by provincial CCP Committee Secretary and Vice Governor He Haoju and Vice Governor Liu Haiquan. They listened to briefings given by responsible comrades of the county CCP Committee and praised the spirit of the people in fighting stubbornly and achieving initial victory in self-salvation through disaster.

"Talking with the responsible persons of the county CCP Committee and people's government, Comrades Peng Chong and Yang Jingren asked for details about chemical fertilizer, pigs, housing construction, water conservancy, youth employment and other problems. Comrade Peng Chong also asked about the cause of the disaster. Responsible comrades of Wenjiang Prefecture and Xindu County said that there were many reasons, including two main ones: too many trees have been cut down, disturbing the ecological balance; and a lot of silt has accumulated in the Dujiangyan irrigation system, which has affected its capacity to drain the land. Comrade Peng Chong said: It is necessary to do a good job in afforestation, and also devise ways to clear away the silt in the river system. This is a major problem that has been accumulating over many years."

The comfort group will split into two on 24 August, to visit disaster areas in Mianyang and Neijiang Prefectures.

24 Aug in Mianyang

HK251458 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Summary] On the afternoon of 24 August, accompanied by He Haoju, provincial CCP Committee secretary and vice governor, and (Zhaowen Dingtu), Mianyang Prefectural CCP Committee secretary and administrative commissioner, central comfort group leader Peng Chong and group members Ling Yun and Wang Fulin went to Mianyang Municipality to pay comfort visits to PLA units stationed in Mianyang Prefecture and Mianyang military subdistrict. They praised them for their efforts to fight against floods and do relief work. They said: "We hope that PLA units will sum up their experiences and commend the good people and good deeds. Localities must learn from the PLA units and do a good job of army-people unity."

Fourteen cadres at and above regimental level personally went to flooded areas to direct emergency work. Leading comrades of PLA units personally led companies to Guangyuan, Wangcang and Mianyang Counties and Jintang County in Chengdu Municipality to crash-rescue the masses stranded by the floods.

When they visited Mianyang military subdistrict, Peng Chong commended the good people and good deeds emerging in the course of fighting against floods and dealing with emergencies.

On 24 August, accompanied by Vice Governor Liu Haiquan, Yang Jingren, central comfort group deputy and vice premier, and (Pan Youzhuang), group member and vice minister of civil affairs, went to pay a comfort visit to people in Ziyang County. When they arrived in the county, they listened to the reports made by (Li Dazhong), Neijiang Prefectural CCP Committee deputy secretary, and a Ziyang County CCP Committee secretary on flood control and relief work. Yang Jingren praised the people in the county for their initial achievements in flood control, relief work and self-help through carrying out production work.

#### LEADERS VISIT AILING NPC OFFICIAL BEFORE DEATH

OW251420 Beijing XINHUA in English 1205 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, August 25 (XINHUA)--Chen Cisheng, a member of the Standing Committee of the Fifth National People's Congress (NPC), died in Beijing on August 17 aged 81.

Chen Cisheng was also a member of the Standing Committee of the Fifth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) and vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang (RCK).

The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party has posthumously admitted him into the party, as he had requested.

Chen Cisheng, a native of Guixian, Guangxi, took up teaching as a young man. In the 1930's and 40's, he took an active part in democratic activities and the resistance against Japanese aggression.

After the founding of the People's Republic in 1949, he was elected a deputy to the First, Second and Third NPC and a member of the fourth Standing Committee of the NPC as well as a Standing Committee member of the third and fourth national committees of the CPPCC.

He also served as vice-chairman of the Guangxi Provincial People's Government and vice-chairman of the provincial CPPCC, deputy-director and editor-in-chief of the GUANGMING DAILY and deputy secretary general and head of Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the RCK.

For many years, Chen Cisheng was engaged in cultural and educational work and made contributions to consolidating and expanding the patriotic united front. He was an outstanding leader of the RCK.

He was in hospital in recent weeks, during which time he was visited by Communist Party and state leaders, vice-chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee and other friends. They included Chen Yun, Ulanhu, Peng Chong, Liu Lantao, Hu Yuzhi, Wang Kunlun and Qian Changzhao.

Chen Cisheng asked in his will that his ashes be scattered in the rivers of China.

#### GUANGDONG'S LIN QINGYUN WRITES TO HU YAObANG

HK210731 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Excerpts] According to a GUANGZHOU RIBAO report, Comrade Lin Qingyun has received over the past month and more, some 180 letters from returned Overseas Chinese and dependents of Overseas Chinese in Guangdong Province, Guangzhou Municipality and other parts of the country. Comrade Lin Qingyun has gathered the opinions reflected in these letters and again written a letter to Comrade Hu Yaobang. The research office of the central Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee has promptly written a reply to Comrade Lin Qingyun, thanking him for reflecting the opinions of the returned Overseas Chinese and dependents of the Overseas Chinese to the CCP Central Committee.

The 180 letters which Comrade Lin Qingyun has received were mainly on two things: 1) Comrade Hu Yaobang's written instructions reflect the CCP Central Committee's serious attention to Overseas Chinese affairs. The broad masses of returned Overseas Chinese and dependents of Overseas Chinese extend their gratitude for the warm concern shown by the CCP Central Committee. 2) Most of the letters received demand that departments concerned continue to grasp the implementation of various policies regarding Overseas Chinese affairs and demand that they seriously and thoroughly rehabilitate unjust, false and wrong cases.

#### HISTORY JOURNAL PUBLISHES LIU SHAOQI ARTICLE

OW211229 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0745 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, 21 Aug (XINHUA)--This year's No 4 issue of the LISHI YANJIU [HISTORICAL STUDIES] journal, which will soon be off the press, publishes for the first time, Comrade Liu Shaoqi's article "On Party and Mass Work in the White Area."

The article was a report Comrade Liu Shaoqi delivered at a CCP congress in the white area held in May 1937. In publishing the article, the No 4 issue of LISHI YANJIU carried four parts selected from the report, namely, the thoroughgoing change, the party-masses relationship, the relationship between open and secret work, and the party's transformation.

#### XINHUA REPORTS ON UNDERGROUND GRANARY CONFERENCE

OW211409 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0206 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Zhengzhou, 21 Aug (XINHUA)--XINHUA reporter Chen Kaiyin reports that experts attending a meeting to sum up and verify experiences in underground granaries pointed out that further studying and developing underground granaries to meet the needs of China's rural development and strategic requirements is not only of far-reaching strategic and economic significance but also is a feasible way for solving China's current grain storage problem.

The meeting on summing up and verifying experiences in underground granaries was called not long ago by the Ministries of Grain and Finance, the State Scientific and Technological Commission and State Capital Construction Commission in Zhengzhou. After visiting underground granaries in various parts of Henan Province under various geological conditions, the experts agreed that Henan's experience can be popularized in other parts of the nation according to local conditions.

From 1965 to 1980, Henan Province built some 150 underground granaries in 60 counties and municipalities. Their total storage capacity amounts to 40 percent of that of all underground granaries built in 26 other provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions.

Experts held that underground granaries have a number of advantages over granaries built above ground, particularly ones that are built with bricks and lumber.

1. Underground granaries offer safe grain storage. Experiments show that wheat stored underground for 13 years still has a germination rate of 83 percent, while wheat stored in barn-type granaries above ground for only 6 years has a germination rate of only 44 percent.

2. An underground granary is inexpensive to build. An underground granary with a storage capacity of 1 million jin requires only 2 cubic meters of lumber and 0.5 dun of rolled steel to build, while a brick and lumber granary with the same storage capacity requires over 20 cubic meters more of lumber and 1.5 dun more of rolled steel.

3. An underground granary requires less area. It requires 300 square meters of land to build an aboveground, barn-type granary with a capacity of 1 million jin, while an underground granary with the same capacity requires only 130 square meters of space.

4. An underground granary takes less time to build. An underground granary with a storage capacity of 32 million jin can be built in 1 year, while a barn-type granary built above ground requires 1/3 more time to complete.

5. An underground granary contributes to war preparations, underground granaries are far more shock-resistant than any other type of granary. Besides, their thick tops also offer effective protection against nuclear fallout and early-stage nuclear radiation.

Experts and representatives attending the meeting said that in popularizing underground granaries, it is necessary to pay attention to local conditions and formulate well-coordinated construction plans for orderly implementation, and that there should be no indiscriminate copying of others' experiences.

#### STATE COUNCIL CIRCULAR ON IMPROVING PACKING SERVICE

OW220346 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0735 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, 21 Aug (XINHUA)--In its circular on approving the request submitted by the State Economic Commission on the establishment of the national packing corporation, the State Council points out: Efforts must be made to make overall plans and include the development of packing material and the packing and processing industry into the national economic plan. The State Council's circular points out: China's packing industry remains a weak link in the national economy, although some progress has been made in the industry in recent years. Doing a good job in packing will not only protect merchandise, facilitate shipment and save materials but will make our exports more competitive on the international market and earn more foreign exchange for the state.

The State Council points out: The establishment of the national packing corporation is something new in the work of transforming the economic system. It involves many fields, and we lack experience in this regard. It is hoped that all localities and departments will strengthen leadership and conscientiously do this work. It is necessary to further improve the work of integrating one district with another and one department with another and to firmly strengthen scientific research and train more competent people.

According to information from China's association of packing technology, commercial departments in China alone suffer losses of more than 1 billion yuan a year due to poor packing. In the shipment and storage of products for domestic consumption, commercial products suffering the most are fruits and the chemical fertilizer ammonium bicarbonate. At present, fruits in China are still packed in primitive baskets made of willow twigs. These baskets are not very sturdy, and in the course of shipment and storage the baskets are often broken, and fruits in the baskets are often crushed or damaged with a total loss of 320 million yuan, equivalent to 1.6 billion jin of fruit.

The packing bags for ammonium bicarbonate are of low quality. About 20-30 percent of the reprocessed PVC bags usually break under normal temperature. If we estimate on the basis of this ratio, some 200 million bags are broken each year throughout the country at a cost of 100 million yuan. The loss of the chemical fertilizer due to broken bags amounts to more than 1 million dun at a cost of over 200 million yuan.

In addition, the losses of plate glass in shipment and storage are also shocking. According to an investigation conducted by a department in charge of building material, the average rate of breakage for plate glass during shipment and storage was about 8 percent in the first half of 1978. This amounts to 1 million standard cases, equivalent to the total annual output of two medium-sized glass factories.

There are also losses in exports due to poor packing. For example, only 18 bottles were intact in a shipment of five cases--240 bottles--of Shanxi "Shengguilizhong wine" (a medicinal wine) to Hong Kong. The rate of breakage was 92.5 percent!

According to an investigation by the foreign trade department, China's poor packing for export merchandise affects at least 10 percent of the foreign exchange income. That means the country receives at least \$2 billion less in foreign exchange each year.

NAVY DEVELOPS EQUIPMENT FOR REFUELLING AT SEA

HK230618 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0742 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, 22 Aug (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--According to a JIEFANGJUN BAO report, China's first set of equipment for medium tonnage oil tankers to carry out refuelling at sea while underway has recently been successfully trial-produced by the joint efforts of the East China Sea Fleet and the navy fuel research center. This equipment plays a major role in improving oil supplies for warships while at sea and enhancing the ships' mobility and combat ability.

Experiments carried out by units concerned have shown that this equipment is simple and easy to operate, is convenient for ship maneuvering and does not affect their firepower.

ENGINEER SUGGESTS FUEL CONSERVATION MEASURES

OW221232 Beijing XINHUA in English 1209 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, August 22 (XINHUA)--China may be able to save up to 100 million tons of coal if the 200,000 heating and industrial boilers now in use are replaced by unified heat supplying centers and modern heat and power plants, according to senior engineer Huang Yicheng of the State Planning Commission.

These boilers consume a total of 200 million tons of coal a year, accounting for a third of the nation's annual output.

In a written proposal to the government, Huang Yicheng called attention to the enormous waste in China's heat production. Of the 200,000 boilers in use, 90 percent are considered as too small or old. Their thermal efficiency averages only 55 percent.

The engineer proposed that steps be taken to end the situation in which each work unit in cities operates an independent heating supply system. "The rigid division between different administrative departments and enterprises should be done away with so that it will be possible to set up (more efficient) public heat supplying centers," he said.

A heat and power plant uses on the average 150 grams of coal to produce one kilowatt hour of electricity, Huang Yicheng wrote. In contrast, 400 grams of coal is needed by China's national power supply network, which is made up mainly by thermal power plants.

"Anywhere between 50 and 60 percent of the heat generated by a thermal power plant is carried away by the cooling water," the senior engineer explained.

Two leading newspapers of Beijing, the WORKERS' DAILY and the GUANGMING DAILY, frontpaged a XINHUA news story about his proposal.

Since the beginning of this year, the Chinese media have paid an increasingly great attention to the energy question.

SHANGHAI GARRISON HONORS TRANSFERRED CADRES

OW231834 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 23 Aug 81

[Text] On 21 August the Shanghai Garrison Command held a report meeting on the advanced deeds of cadres transferred to civilian work to publicize and commend the advanced. A number of Shanghai Garrison Command cadres, who will soon be transferred to civilian jobs, are obeying the party's needs and arrangements made by the organization, and displaying qualities characteristic of Communist Party members and revolutionary cadres.

(Qian Yongzhou), deputy political department director of a certain unit, is a veteran comrade who joined the army during the liberation war period. When he received notification of his transfer to civilian work, he accepted it cheerfully, without objection. (Li Min), political department director of a certain unit, was eligible to remain in Shanghai after being transferred to civilian work. His organization often asked about his preference. However, being a man who keeps the overall situation in mind, he talked the matter over with his family and decided to go back to his native place instead of remaining in Shanghai. (Hua Liangxiu), wife of a transferred cadre of a certain unit, positively supports her husband in cheerfully accepting transfer and going back to his native place. Their advanced deeds were publicized at the meeting and they were praised by all.

(Wang Jikun), commander, and Zhang Cheng, political commissar of the Shanghai Garrison Command, attended the meeting. Comrade Zhang Chen and others spoke at the meeting urging the transferred cadres to seek neither fame nor gain but to consciously accept the civilian jobs assigned them and make new contributions at different posts.

SHANGHAI TEXTILE INDUSTRY INCREASES OUTPUT

OW251415 Beijing XINHUA in English 1214 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, August 25 (XINHUA)--Tapping potential, retooling mills and technical innovations are the main factors that brought about the development in Shanghai's textile industry, the output of which was up by 5.4 percent in the first seven months of this year over that of last. This was introduced by Mei Shouchun, deputy director of the Shanghai bureau of the textile industry, at a current meeting for the setting up of two popular and academic organizations of textile technology and enterprise management.

Shanghai's one hundred year old textile industry, now accounts for nearly one fifth of the country's total output value. The output value in 1980 was 6.3 times that of 1949. But the number of spindles has been reduced by 16 percent and looms by 10 percent in the past 31 years. The output of a single spindle in Shanghai is now about one third more than that of any other country, he added. During this period the industry has paid the state 50,000 million yuan in taxes and profit. Its products are now sold to all parts of the country and exported to some 140 countries and regions.

Conforming to the country's policy of using less investment to yield quick and better economic results, many of Shanghai's mills are still using retooled 1940's and 1950's machinery and equipment.

Another method for improving economic results, Mei said, is to study the markets both at home and abroad. Greater variety and better quality helped the industry to increase its output value by 4,300 million yuan between 1977 and 1980.

ZHEJIANG'S TIE YING ATTENDS PUBLIC SECURITY FORUM

OW250003 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1040 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Excerpts] The Zhejiang Provincial CCP Committee held a forum of secretaries of prefectural and municipal CCP Committee in charge of judicial and public security work 15-21 August. The meeting pointed out emphatically that it is necessary to strengthen party leadership over judicial and public security work, particularly at this time when social order in urban and rural areas, though improved, has not yet taken a complete turn for the better. The meeting called on party committees at all levels to maintain social order conscientiously and to strive to improve in noticeably by the coming winter and next spring.

The meeting held that strengthening party leadership over judicial and public security work will guarantee the improvement of social order. Party committees at all levels must understand the importance and urgency of maintaining social order properly to ensure stability and unity and economic readjustment. They must correctly handle relations between the advancing of economic construction and the maintenance of social order, include the work of consolidating social order on the agenda and grasp it firmly and well. The first secretary must take a personal interest in this matter; secretaries in charge of judicial and public security work must also get a firm grip on this work.

Analyzing the situation throughout the province since the guidelines of the forum on social order in the five cities called by the party Central Committee was implemented, the meeting pointed out that while social order throughout the province has moved in a healthy direction in the past 2 months, it has not yet significantly taken a turn for the better. Crime is still rampant and the situation is quite serious. We must strike positively, accurately and relentlessly at criminal activities by striking at the handful of criminals for the purpose of educating and transforming the majority of the people.

The meeting also pointed out that social order is the concentrated reflection of social contradictions of all descriptions. We must, under the leadership of party committees, mobilize and organize forces from all quarters and adopt political, economic, legal, educational and cultural measures to cope with the situation comprehensively before we can achieve results.

Tie Ying, first secretary of the Zhejiang Provincial CCP Committee, delivered a speech at the meeting which was presided over by Wang Fang, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP Committee. Responsible comrades of the provincial federation of trade unions, the provincial CYL Committee and the provincial women's federation also spoke at the meeting. Also attending were responsible persons of departments concerned of the provincial CCP Committee, the provincial People's Congress and the provincial people's government as well as responsible persons of judicial and public security departments.

ZHEJIANG FORMS WORKERS' PICKETS TO HELP FIGHT CRIME

OW222130 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1040 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] A meeting on the formation of a contingent of workers' pickets was held in Hangzhou this morning. Hangzhou's first contingent of workers' pickets has a membership of over 700. They are selected from over 400 provincial, municipal, district, industrial and mining enterprises in Hangzhou.

Attending the inauguration ceremony were leading members of the Hangzhou Municipal CCP Committee, the municipal Revolutionary Committee, the municipal CPPC Committee, and the Hangzhou Garrison District; leading members of the provincial Trade Union Council, the provincial economic committee and the provincial public security bureau; leading members of various departments, committees, offices, trade unions, CYL committees, women's federations, public security organs, procuratorial organs and people's courts and various districts, bureaus and neighborhoods in Hangzhou; and representatives of various district bureaus and trade unions, public security subbureaus, police precincts and other units concerned, totalling more than 1,900 people.

Chen Xia, secretary of the Hangzhou municipal party committee and vice chairman of the Hangzhou Municipal Revolutionary Committee, addressed the meeting. He said: The Hangzhou contingent of workers' pickets was formed to strike at active criminal activities and improve social order. Under the leadership of the [Hangzhou municipal] party committee and government, the contingent of workers' pickets is a mass organization that will assist the public security organs in safeguarding social order. An important force in safeguarding social order and organized and led by the public security personnel, it will take part in night patrols, stop and strike at active criminal activities, suppress illegal activities, educate and redeem wayward youths and take part in improving and supervising public order at major districts and public places so as to eliminate hiding places for the criminal elements, promptly check and handle any law violations, fundamentally improve the public order and safeguard the four modernizations.

During the meeting, the municipal Revolutionary Committee's decision to form the Hangzhou contingent of workers' pickets was read.

#### ZHEJIANG COMMENTATOR ON CRITICISM, SELF-CRITICISM

OW241425 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 18 Aug 81 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Running Water Never Gets Stale and a Door Hinge Never Gets Worm-Eaten--On Persisting in Conducting Criticism and Self-Criticism"]

[Text] "Running water never gets stale and a door hinge never gets worm-eaten." This is a metaphor meaning that things in constant motion do not corrode easily. It is very proper to use this highly philosophical saying to indicate the need to constantly conducting criticism and self-criticism.

Criticism and self-criticism is one of the three magic weapons our party relied on in winning victories in revolution and construction. Everyone knows the fundamental truth that we should persistently use this "magic weapon" so that we can keep ourselves clean, healthy and vigorous at all times.

However, for a period of time in the past, particularly during the 10 years of internal disorder, this weapon--criticism and self-criticism--was seriously damaged. In those years, it was customary to seize on another's shortcoming and blow it up, put labels on people and use the big stick to relentlessly strike at and cruelly struggle against comrades. The prevailing practice was contrary to normal criticism and self-criticism. Thus, people were reluctant to criticize themselves and did not dare to criticize others. Nevertheless, we should not have any doubts about the need of criticism and self-criticism. We should inherit and carry forward this fine tradition of our party and never abandon this weapon simply because the struggles we conducted in the past were excessive.

We communists need criticism and self-criticism because they are the only effective way to make our party strong, and because they are a distinctive hallmark that distinguishes our party from other political parties. Only by persistently using the weapon of criticism can we make our party more united and give it greater fighting power. Historical experience proves that our party's fine tradition of criticism and self-criticism has great vitality. During the period from the Zunyi meeting to the Seventh CCP National Congress and during the recent period between the 3d Plenary Session and the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee it was always by seriously conducting criticism and self-criticism in the party and summing up historical experience and lessons that we united the whole party and won victories. During the present new period of historical change we must resolutely take up the weapon of criticism and self-criticism if we want to continue to advance. In this way we will be better able to display inner-party democracy and people's democracy and better able to overcome the various erroneous ideas and tendencies, set our party style of work to rights and guarantee the implementation of the party's line, principles and policies.

We must realize that in building socialism--our great cause--there are still problems; there are a large number of contradictions and there is a great lack of activity. In this situation, we have two options. One is to keep our eyes closed and do nothing. This obviously will not do. The other option is to rouse ourselves to conduct criticism and self-criticism. Some comrades today will express their reluctance and objection and will resist as soon as they hear about the need to conduct criticism and self-criticism. They even liken normal criticism and self-criticism to using the big stick. In fact, the two are absolutely different. We must resolutely oppose "using the big stick" but must not confuse "using the big stick" with conducting criticism to help our comrades in adhering to principle, presenting facts and reasons and seeking truth from facts. Still less should we refuse and resist correct criticism on the pretext of opposing "using the big stick" for it is clearly wrong to do so. To confuse normal criticism with "using the big stick" is tantamount to doing away with criticism. Today there is slackness and passiveness on the ideological front. People do not dare to actively criticize erroneous tendencies.

In society, the upright cannot suppress the evil if those with erroneous ideas and tendencies are not criticized, not educated and permitted to do what they want. We would like to ask: "In this way, who will benefit?" We must persistently conduct criticism and self-criticism if our party and the people want to advance and if we want to build socialist material and spiritual civilization.

On criticism and self-criticism, Comrade Mao Zedong once said: "Dust will accumulate if a room is not cleaned regularly; our faces will get dirty if they are not washed regularly. Our comrades' minds and our party's work may also collect dust, and also need sweeping and washing." No doubt, if we completely restore and carry forward the fine tradition of criticism and self-criticism, our party will certainly remain full of vitality and will not wither, just as running water never gets stale and a door hinge that is constantly used never gets worm-eaten.

#### BRIEFS

FUJIAN INSECT PESTS--The Fujian Provincial People's Government recently issued an emergency circular urging all localities in Fujian to intensify measures to control insect pests in the rural areas. The circular warns that this year's late-rice crop is seriously threatened by insect pests which also plagued the province's peanut crop early this year. It says that 470,000 mu of single-crop rice has already been affected by blast disease and that large tracts of cropland are plagued by rice borers, leafhoppers and other pests. It adds that all-out efforts must be made to preserve late-rice seedlings. The circular calls on commercial, banking, marketing, supplying and transport departments in Fujian to give full support to the peasants' struggle against insect pests. [Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 22 Aug 81 OW]

REN ZHONGYI AT GUANGDONG CPPCC WORK CONFERENCE

HK220311 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Excerpts] A provincial local CPPCC work conference was held in Guangzhou 17-21 August. Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Ren Zhongyi and provincial CCP Committee Secretary and CPPCC Chairman Yin Linping made speeches at the meeting on 21 August. They stressed that it is necessary to strengthen party leadership, bring into full play the role of the CPPCC, consolidate and develop the revolutionary patriotic united front, unite all patriotic forces, and mobilize all positive factors, so as to promote the modernization drive in Guangdong.

The meeting held: Generally speaking, CPPCC work has been done well in Guangdong. However, the influence of leftist ideology has not yet been eliminated. It is necessary to strengthen propaganda and education in united front policy inside and outside the party, to ensure that everyone fully understands the importance of CPPCC work. The meeting also held: CPPCC work faces many new situations and problems in the new period. We must therefore boldly explore in practice, seriously sum up experiences and promote CPPCC work.

GUANGXI'S QIAO XIAOQUANG INSPECTS GUILIN

HK230712 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Excerpts] In early and mid-August, regional First Secretary Comrade Qiao Xiaoguang, regional government Vice Chairmen Huang Yun and Ren Gengqing and other leading comrades went to Guilin Municipality and some of the counties in Guilin Prefecture to make investigations and studies and direct the work there. They called on the cadres and masses in the industrial and communication enterprises there to unify their thinking, inspire their enthusiasm and make every minute and second count in establishing in an all-round way economic responsibility systems so as to promptly recoup the loss caused by the drop in the production in the first half of the year.

Comrade Qiao Xiaoguang stressed: So long as the production of an enterprise increases, not only will the state get more from the increased production, but the staff and workers there can get more remuneration too.

It was after the enlarged conference of the regional party committee that Comrade Qiao Xiaoguang and the leading comrades in charge of economic work in the regional people's government came to Guilin Municipality and prefecture to help in the implementation of certain regulations on the establishment of economic responsibility systems in industrial and communications enterprises approved by the regional party committee and people's government. The spirit of the regulations can also be applied in enterprises of capital construction, finance and trade. They went down to various units at the basic level to make investigations and studies, listen to reports and direct the work there.

It is an important policy decision of the sixth plenary session and the central work conference, as well as the urgent desire of the masses, to spread the successful experience of establishing economic responsibility systems in agriculture to industrial, communications, capital construction, trade and financial enterprises. One of the major causes for the drop of production and revenue was the failure to set up the responsibility system in this municipality. The decision of the regional party committee's enlarged meeting on establishing economic responsibility systems met with widespread support from the cadres and masses. But some people had doubts about it, and worried about changes and checks. Some, fettered by old conventions, dared not move.

Regarding these problems, Comrade Qiao Xiaoguang said: Now we should hurry up to recoup the loss of the first half of this year. By what means can we recoup it?

The key means is to implement the decision of the enlarged meeting of the regional party committee on the establishment of economic responsibility systems, without losing a single minute of time. All fronts and bureaus should mobilize to send cadres down to the enterprises to help them to implement it. He also said: We should emancipate our thinking further and allow bold experiments. There can be diversified forms of economic system in our enterprises. We should have the courage to rationally break with some of the old conventions to emancipate the productive forces and increase production. For this, there needs to be some reform in the relations of production.

In order to rapidly bring the masses face to face with the decision of the regional CCP Committee's enlarged meeting on economic responsibility systems and the views of the leading comrades of the region, the municipality held a 2,000-strong mobilization rally on 7 August and next day sent over 200 cadres, including 31 leaders at and above deputy bureau chief level, to industry and communications enterprises to help to rapidly implement the economic responsibility systems and the plans for increasing production and revenue. Total value of industrial output in Guilin Municipality in the first 10 days of August was 12.37 percent greater than in the first 10 days of July, and set a new record for a 10-day period this year.

While in Guilin, leading comrades of the regional people's government including Huang Yun and Huang Jia listened to reports of leading comrades of Guilin Prefecture, Liuzhou Prefecture and municipality and Hechi Prefecture on the current progress of establishing economic responsibility systems.

Guilin Prefecture held a mobilization rally on 13 August, attended by persons responsible for economic work in each county and department, together with 1,400 cadres. The rally demanded that the work of instituting economic responsibility systems in industry and communications enterprises be basically completed by the end of August.

#### TORRENTIAL RAINS HIT HUBEI'S YICHANG COUNTY

HK251441 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] In the 2 and a 1/2 hours from 0130 to 0400 yesterday, torrential rains hit Yichang County and the rainfall measured some 220 mm. Torrents of water rushed down the mountains in Fenxiang, (Shangyang) and (Tucheng) communes. Bridges, roads and some 11,000 mu of mid-session rice were damaged, some 1,000 houses collapsed and 13 persons were killed. After floods occurred, responsible comrades of the Yichang County CCP Committee and the county government immediately rushed to the stricken areas to organize relief work. They also immediately sent medical teams to treat the injured masses. Responsible persons of all departments, offices and committees at the county level also led investigation groups to go deep into the stricken areas to understand the flood situation so as to organize relief work. By yesterday afternoon, all victims had been evacuated to safe places.

#### HUBEI RADIO URGES FIGHTING AGAINST DROUGHT

HK250924 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Station commentary: "Strengthen Leadership and Strive for Victory in the Struggle Against Drought"]

[Text] At present, all places throughout the province are actively carrying out the struggle against drought. The key to overcoming this year's drought lies in strengthening leadership. Compared with previous years, this year's struggle against drought has different characteristics. Due to the fact that rural areas have universally implemented different forms of production responsibility systems, commune members' individual interests have been linked even more closely with the interests of the collectives and the masses' demands to fight against drought and strive for a bumper harvest are more urgent than before.

However, the amount of work required of leaders is also greater than before. Particularly, in places which implement the production responsibility system of linking remuneration to output, whether it is the system of assigning output to each group or each laborer, meticulous ideological and organizational work must be done. For instance, proceeding from the actual situation, we must attach importance to the economic results. We must also help the cadres and masses overcome the ideology of fear of investment [as heard] and being unwilling to fight against drought. Regarding midseason rice and cotton which need only a small quantity of water before they are reaped, we must particularly persuade the masses to persist in fighting against drought and do everything possible to ensure a bumper harvest.

Therefore, leaders at all levels must go deep into reality to conduct investigation and study, take the mass line and rely on the masses to determine the way. Only by really mobilizing the masses can we surely win the fight against drought this year. Due to the serious drought situation, it is increasingly difficult to find water sources to fight against drought. We must teach the cadres and masses that proceeding from the overall situation, we must give the limited water sources to the places whose drought situation is most serious and whose fight against drought most difficult. Meanwhile, we must make the best use of the existing water sources and expand, as far as possible, the areas with guaranteed harvest.

The late rice which was transplanted is now putting forth green tillers, the spikes of midseason rice and cotton are being formed and all late fall crops are growing luxuriantly. It is now the time when much water is coming from the west. It is also the crucial moment when we strive for a bumper harvest this year. We must carry forward the valuable spirit of when we united together, cooperated with one another and drew water to fight drought in 1978. We must strengthen leadership, make sustained and redoubled efforts and overcome difficulties and drought to strive for an all-round bumper agricultural harvest this year.

#### RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEMS NEEDED IN RESEARCH WORK

HK220504 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Report on 21 August HUNAN RIBAO short commentary--title not given]

[Excerpt] The commentary says: The provincial chemical research center has achieved rapid and good results at little expense as result of establishing economic responsibility systems in scientific research. Their practice shows that such systems should also be established in scientific research work.

In the past, due to leftist interference, phenomena such as spending a lot of money on useless subjects existed in scientific research work. Research personnel did not bother about how much money they spent, and certain research subjects never produced any results despite several cash injections. They turned into a bottomless pit. Some research subjects did produce results, but these could not be applied in production or create anything of economic value. They could only be treated as samples and exhibits and consecrated in the archives. These activities could be compared to the practice of eating out of a big pot in the industrial departments, and they did plenty of harm.

To change this state of affairs, apart from teaching the research personnel to establish the viewpoint of strict economic accounting, it is necessary to link the good or bad use of research expenditures with the personal interests of the research personnel, apply economic measures to manage research work, and set up economic responsibility systems, to mobilize the research personnel's enthusiasm to pay attention to the economic value of research and make economical use of research funds. At the same time, it is necessary to regard actual economic value as a major criterion when choosing research subjects and assessing and presenting awards for the fruits of research.

SICHUAN PEOPLE'S STANDING COMMITTEE SESSION OPENS

HK260405 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Text] The 11th session of the Standing Committee of the 5th Sichuan Provincial People's Congress opened in Chengdu yesterday. The main agenda of the session which will last 4 days includes listening to and discussing the reports of the provincial people's government on flood control and relief work in our province and on the situation in tidying up social order in our province and the report of the provincial electoral committee on electoral work in our province.

The plenary session held yesterday morning was presided over by provincial People's Congress Vice Chairman Liu Ziyi. On behalf of the provincial people's government, Vice Governor Yang Zhong gave the report on flood control and relief work in our province. After the report, a television documentary film on floods in Sichuan was shown.

Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee Vice Chairmen Li Linzhi, Zhang Xiushu, Tong Shaosheng, Gu Zhibiao, Pei Changhui and Liu Yunbo attended. Provincial People's Higher Court Vice President (Zhao Lixin), Provincial People's Procuratorate Deputy Chief Procurator (He Wendai) and some NPC deputies in Chengdu attended the meeting as nonvoting delegates.

Beginning yesterday afternoon, group discussions were conducted on the report on flood control and relief work in our province.

CHONGQING FLOOD VICTIMS MOVE INTO NEW HOUSES

OW251009 Beijing XINHUA in English 0711 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Chongqing, August 25 (XINHUA)--Of the 33,000 Chongqing families who were rendered homeless by last month's flood, 25,700 have moved into new houses or had their houses repaired, according to the municipal authorities.

A large part of Chongqing, the largest industrial center in southwest China at the confluence of the Yangtze and Jialing Rivers, was flooded in mid-July when the rivers overflowed after successive downpours. Altogether 50,000 families in the city proper and on the outskirts were affected.

In addition to cement, glass, timber and other building materials, the provincial government of Sichuan and the municipal government of Chongqing have earmarked 10 million yuan (RMB) to help the families.

SICHUAN HOLDS LITERATURE, ART AWARDS CEREMONY

HK220257 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Summary] An awards ceremony for outstanding Sichuan works of literature and art was held in Chengdu on 20 August. The ceremony was attended by provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Tan Qilong, provincial CCP Committee Secretary and Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee Chairman Du Xinyuan, and provincial CCP Committee adviser and CPPCC Chairman Ren Baige.

Shen Yizhi, acting director of the provincial CCP Committee's Propaganda Department and director of the awards committee, spoke at the ceremony. After hailing the excellent situation in literature and art work in Sichuan in recent years and the good work of literature and art workers in the providence in encouraging the people's struggle against floods this year, he said: "There are still a number of problems in our work. In order to further promote the cause of literature and art, we must unswervingly and spontaneously uphold Mao Zedong's literature and art thought. We should affirm that the appearance of many outstanding works which are being awarded prizes today and the growth of a number of literature and art workers with good prospects are, fundamentally speaking, the fruits of nourishment by Mao Zedong's literature and art thought. In the future also, the prosperous development of our socialist literature and art cause cannot be achieved without guidance by Mao Zedong's literature and art thought. The most fundamental thing in upholding Mao Zedong's literature and art thought is to uphold the basic spirit of the 'talks at the Yanan forum on literature and art.' Today the Central Committee has proposed that literature and art should serve the people and socialism; this is the scientific outline and development of Mao Zedong's literature and art thought in the new historical conditions. We cannot set the people against the workers, peasants and soldiers. Serving the people first means serving the workers, peasants and soldiers."

Shen Yizhi pointed out: "In order to further promote the prosperity of literature and art, we must regularly launch positive and healthy literature and art criticism and self-criticism. The awards presented at this ceremony have been given on the basis of extensive comment on literature and art." He said: "We fervently hope that the comrades in literature and art circles will establish the correct Marxist attitude, take up the weapon of literature and art criticism and self-criticism, and launch literature and art criticism in the province, so as to contribute to the prosperity of literature and art."

Shen Yizhi said in conclusion: "The fundamental thing in further promoting the cause of literature and art is to uphold party leadership over literature and art work. At present there is a trend of bourgeois liberalization among a very few literature and art workers. This is centered on shaking off party leadership and the socialist path. This is extremely dangerous, because such a trend can only lead to anarchism and to the undermining of the socialist cause. As far as the leadership over literature and art is concerned, although we cannot neglect certain tendencies of simplification and roughness, it is at present more essential to note that laxness and weakness exist. We hold that so long as we uphold the party's fundamental principles and hold firm to the correct orientation and methods, we will certainly be able to gradually change this laxness and weakness in leadership."

#### XIZANG'S YIN FATANG ATTENDS RALLY FOR PLA SQUAD

OW211135 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1142 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Lhasa, 20 Aug (XINHUA)--A meeting was held in Lhasa on 19 August to present the honorary title of "heroic squad in protecting forests and extinguishing fires," awarded by the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee, to the 2d Squad of the Heavy Weapons Company [Ji Pao Lian 2894 3517 6647], 1st Battalion, under a certain infantry regiment of the Chengdu PLA units. Sun Yushan, political commissar of the Xizang Military District, presided over the meeting.

You Tazhong, commander of the Chengdu PLA units, read out the order of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee and the decision of the party committee of the Chengdu PLA units on learning from the "heroic squad in protecting forests and extinguishing fires." The decision said: The 2d Squad is an outstanding advanced model of the Chengdu PLA units which emerged in activities to develop socialist spiritual civilization.

In putting out an extraordinary forest fire in the Nala Mountain region in Milin County, Xizang, on 20 June this year, this squad's fighters carried forward the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardships nor sacrifice, and fought continuously in the face of danger while risking their lives to protect the country's forest resources. They demonstrated the true color of the people's army in serving the people wholeheartedly and displayed the revolutionary fighters' utter devotion to the party and the people. They wrote with their youthful vigor and blood an ode to socialist spiritual civilization and revolutionary heroism. The decision called on all commanders, fighters and militiamen to give a resolute response to the call of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee and to emulate the spirit of revolutionary heroism displayed by the "heroic squad in protecting forests and extinguishing fires;" to learn from their noble qualities of selflessness and fearlessness and their sacrificing spirit in protecting the interests of the state and the people; to learn from their firm sense of organizational discipline by resolutely carrying out orders and obeying commands; to penetratingly carry out activities to promote the building of socialist spiritual civilization; and to improve work in all fields and to strive to be iron and steel fighters in defending the motherland and socialist modernization and honorable pacesetters in building socialist spiritual civilization.

Wang Chenghan, deputy commander of the Chengdu PLA units; Yang-ling Due-ji [2700 1545 1122 0679], secretary of the Xizang Autonomous Regional CCP Committee; and Xi Jinwu, commander of the Xizang Military District, spoke at the meeting. They highly praised the heroic revolutionary spirit displayed by the 2d Squad of showing no fear in the face of danger and fighting in unity before a raging fire and their patriotic spirit of loving, defending and building the border region.

At the meeting You Taizhong presented a silk banner from the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee to the 2d Squad. It was embroidered with the characters "heroic squad in protecting forests and extinguishing fires." On behalf of the Xizang Autonomous Regional CCP Committee, Yang-ling Due-ji presented a silk banner to the 2d Squad. The embroidered characters on the banner read: Carry forward the revolutionary sacrificing spirit, win new merits in building the new Xizang. The leading comrades of the Chengdu PLA units, the Xizang Autonomous Regional People's Government, the Xizang Military District, the Lhasa Municipal CCP Committee and Milin County also presented souvenirs to the 2d Squad and to Comrade Lin Guofu, a fighter of the 2d Squad who had recently been discharged from hospital. Souvenirs were also presented to the company to which the 2d Squad belongs and to the families of martyrs.

On behalf of all fighters of the 2d Squad, Lin Guofu pledged to continue the work left by the martyrs, to do a good job, to repay the party and the people for awarding the high honor to the 2d Squad and to live up to the expectations of the party and the people.

Also attending the meeting were leading party and government comrades of the Xizang Autonomous Region Yin Fatang, Yang Dongsheng, Guo Xilan and Pagbalha Geleg Naymya.

#### BRIEFS

GUIZHOU UNDERGROUND RIVERS--Beijing, 8 Aug (XINHUA)--Peasants and engineers living on the Guizhou plateau, southwest China, are using the power from 420 underground rivers to generate electricity and irrigate farmland, according to GUANGMING RIBAO. The rivers are among the more than 700 subterranean rivers found by army hydrologists in surveys of the plateau over the past few years. The paper said that the total length of the rivers is roughly equal to China's longest river, the Changjiang River (6,300 km) and they carry 900 million cubic meters of water a year. At an elevation of 1 or 2,000 meters, the Guizhou plateau is short of surface water. In addition, some of the underground rivers with magnificent sceneries will be built into tourist centers, said the paper. [Beijing XINHUA in English 1219 GMT 8 Aug 81 OW]

HEBEI PROVINCE WORKS TO PROMOTE SOCIAL ORDER

HK260333 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] Since the beginning of this year, under the leadership of party committees at all levels and the government, public security organs at all levels in our province have closely relied on the masses, resolutely implemented the party's policies and the laws and orders of the state and struck blows at all kinds of criminal activity, and as a result, social order in the urban and rural areas throughout the province have become remarkably better.

First, public security organs at all levels have organized forces to vigorously conduct investigations and solve cases. The rate of solving criminal cases is 35 percent more than in the corresponding period of last year.

Second, to strike severe blows at the arrogance of the criminals, in coordination with procuratorates and courts, public security organs at all levels severely and quickly punished a large number of criminals on several occasions in accordance with the law. They have deterred the criminals and encouraged the masses. The rate of crimes occurring throughout the province in May and June this year was 13.5 percent less than in March and April this year. The rate of crimes occurring in the urban areas in May and June was 38 percent less than in March and April.

Since the beginning of this year, the masses have helped public security organs uphold social order and their enthusiasm to struggle against bad people and bad activities has been further enhanced. According to the statistics compiled by 12 prefectures and municipalities throughout the province, the masses have arrested and sent some 890 criminals of all kinds to public security organs and exposed and supplied data for approximately 9,000 cases, of which some serious cases have been solved. Fearing the might of the people's democratic dictatorship and inspired by the party's policies, some criminals have voluntarily surrendered to public security organs. Up to the present, some 1,100 criminals of all kinds throughout the province have voluntarily surrendered themselves to public security organs.

HEBEI RIBAO CALLS FOR UNITY IN CRIME FIGHTING

HK230403 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 3 Aug 81 pp 1, 3

[Commentator's article: "Protect the People, Punish the Criminals and Hit at the Enemy"]

[Text] Under the leadership of the party committees at various levels, with the support of the broad masses and through the efforts of the comrades of the political and legal organs, social order has improved somewhat in the urban and rural areas of the province. However, rampant criminal activities and cases of homicide, arson, robbery, rape and major theft in some localities and units have occurred time and again and these are endangering the people's lives and property. The broad masses have demanded that we take effective measures to strike powerful blows at the criminals who seriously endanger public order. The political and legal organs are required to proceed from the general spirit of "protecting the people, punishing the criminals and hitting at the enemy," correctly understand and enforce the law, try to find a solution for the people and be eager to meet the needs of the people, execute the law strictly in accordance with the demands of the people, and in accordance with the law, deal heavy and prompt blows at the criminals who seriously endanger public order and at class enemies who are disruptive.

Our socialist law represents the interests and will of the people. It is a powerful weapon for protecting the people and hitting at the enemy. The fundamental duty of the political and legal organs is to correctly use the weapon of law to protect the people, punish the criminals and hit at the enemy. Only when we deal accurate and powerful blows at the enemy and the criminals can we enjoy the support of the people. If we deviate from the general spirit of protecting the people and hitting at the enemy and pay too much attention to the shades of meaning of words of law, we are apt to bind ourselves hand and foot and let the criminals have their own way. This runs counter to the will of the people. At present, an important factor affecting the scoring of timely and powerful blows at criminals is the lack of unanimity of understanding of some clauses of the law and the lack of coordinated action. This has resulted in the emergence of an abnormal phenomenon in which the criminals who should have been dealt with were not punished, with the result that some of the criminals have become more reckless and absolutely lawless. In some places "evildoers are not afraid of violating the law while good people are afraid of the evildoers." The masses are very dissatisfied with this state of affairs. It is necessary for the political and legal and the public security organs to understand the mood of the masses. According to the demands of the masses and in accordance with the present situation, they should correctly use the weapon of the law which gives great responsibility to the people to strike resolute blows and should keep on the lookout for criminal activities, foster healthy tendencies while checking unhealthy tendencies and try hard to create a situation in which evildoers are afraid of good people and the masses and of violating the law. In this way the people's sense of security will be ensured.

Some people say that since the law itself represents the interests and will of the people, and since strict enforcement of the law embodies the demands of the people, what is the meaning of the argument that the law must serve the situation, and criminal offenders must be promptly sentenced with heavy penalties? Under the conditions of the people's democratic dictatorship, being loyal to the law is consistent with being loyal to the people. However, the law has limits, and legal cases differ in thousands of ways. While using the law to handle concrete legal cases, the executors of the law must act according to the present situation and the demands of the people, make concrete analyses of concrete legal cases to define the degree of the penalty, and strive to handle legal cases properly. The situation determines the tasks, principles, policies and measures. Generally speaking, when the public security situation is good, the exercise of leniency in accordance with law is allowed, but when the public situation security is bad, the exercise of severity in accordance with law is a must. What we mean by severity being exercised promptly in accordance with the law is severity exercised within the limits of law and swift progress within the limits of legal procedure. The law is a weapon of dictatorship and the embodiment of the will of the ruling class. Every law has a clear-cut class character and a definite purpose. Marx said: "In a certain early stage of social development, the daily repeated actions of production, distribution and exchange of products could be summarized with a common regulation, and the individuals were subjugated in every possible way to the common conditions of production and exchange. This regulation was first manifested through habit and then became law." "Selected Works of Marx and Engels": "On the Problems of Housing," vol 2, pp 538-539) It can be seen that since the law was created, it has served the situation, politics and the economic basis. In understanding and using the law, we must first of all have a clear understanding of this guiding ideology. Otherwise we are bound to go astray. At present, the law serving the situation means dealing severe and prompt blows at the criminals who seriously endanger public order, safeguarding the political situation of unity and stability and ensuring the smooth advance of the economic readjustment. Doing all this tallies with the fundamental interests and demands of the people.

Only when the general spirit of "protecting the people, punishing the criminals and hitting at the enemy" is always borne in mind can the public security organs, the procuratorates and the courts exercise the system of division of work and responsibilities, restrict each other and fight in coordination in prosecuting criminal lawsuits.

Be it division of work and responsibilities or restriction of each other, the aim is the same: Based on protecting the people, we must deal sure and accurate blows at the enemy and punish the criminals. Without this prerequisite, arguments among the public security organs, the procuratorates and the courts are apt to occur and a situation will emerge in which there is too much restriction and not enough coordination and criminals are allowed to have their own way. In order to deal severe and prompt blows at the criminals, the public security organs, the procuratorates and the courts handle major cases collectively in the same office. This practice has been carried out well in some places but it has not yet been implemented in other places. One of the reasons for this is that some comrades have not had a clear and true ideological understanding that the public security organs, the procuratorates and the courts each have their own functions to perform while at the same time their activities are complementary and mutually restrictive. Thus, these comrades are not conscientious in action. Therefore, to really pull together the public security organs, the procuratorates and the courts, distribute the work, get the various organs to cooperate with one another and take unified actions against the enemy, it is necessary to have a clear understanding of the fundamental guiding ideology of protecting the people, punishing the criminals and hitting at the enemy.

In order to do a better job of public security, it is also necessary to warmly support the enthusiasm of the masses for struggling against criminals. The broad masses bitterly hate the criminals who wantonly and tragically harm people, and they have enormous enthusiasm for struggling against the criminals. But why do some people sit idly by and remain indifferent at the sight of the criminal activity? One of the most important reasons is that our dictatorship organs have not dealt effective blows at the criminals and supported the masses sufficiently. The masses worry that if they seize the criminals and hand them over to the dictatorship organs and then the criminals do not receive due punishment and education, they will suffer retaliation and their personal safety will be endangered. Therefore, in order to protect the people, the political and legal departments must first stiffen their backbone and deal relentless blows at the disruptive activities of the criminals and resolutely support and protect the enthusiasm of the masses for struggling against criminals. Only in this way can the masses be mobilized, the principle of integrating the special organs with the masses be implemented and the effective struggle against the criminals be carried out.

So long as the general spirit of "protecting the people, punishing the criminals and hitting at the enemy" is carried out, the problems of criminal offenses among the people can be correctly handled. Great changes have taken place concerning elements which disturb public order compared with the situation in the past. In the past those who disturbed public order were chiefly the elements of the exploiting classes and dregs of the old society, but now they are mainly youngsters growing up in the new society. Such absolutely lawless acts during the "Cultural Revolution," as searching houses and confiscating property, resorting to violence, beating, smashing and looting and stabbings, poisoned the souls of the youngsters. They are both the disrupters of social order and the victims of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." Looking at the nature of the crimes they have committed, according to an investigation of special cases, more than 90 percent of the crimes of theft, robbery and indecent behavior were caused by pleasure-seeking through eating, drinking and merry-making and seeking the bourgeois way of life. A considerable proportion of the murder cases were caused by the intensifying of the contradictions among the people. This state of affairs shows that to fundamentally solve the problems of public order, we must punish the criminals who violated the criminal law. If we do not punish the criminals according to law, we cannot assuage popular indignation and if we do not bring the criminal minority to justice, we cannot educate the majority. But apart from this, a lot of work should be done in educating people, and enormous efforts should be made in rehabilitating people.

As for youngsters who commit minor crimes, apart from punishing them, we should enthusiastically conduct patient and painstaking education, help them change through persuasion and setting examples and do remedial work among them as do parents who take care of their children with infectious disease and doctors who treat patients. We must show concern for their nourishment, housing, health and studies, and organize and help them study politics, culture and techniques. So long as they turn over a new leaf, we must not discriminate against them and thus help them see that there are bright prospects ahead for them. As for those who have committed serious crimes, we must earnestly educate them, provide them with the opportunity to turn over a new leaf and try hard to remold them into new people. Otherwise, if one-sided emphasis is laid on dealing blows to the neglect of education and remolding, the result will be that the criminals cannot be rehabilitated and the education-through-labor places will become "places for passing on and learning experience." After serving sentences of education through labor, they are bound to commit major crimes, thus forming a vicious circle of release after imprisonment and imprisonment again after release. For this reason, it is hard to do a proper job of maintaining public order. Therefore, in order to make a fundamental and favorable change in the situation of public order, under the unified leadership of the party committees, we must gear ourselves to the needs of society, organize and mobilize the strength of all departments, units and even the whole society to "comprehensively tackle the problems concerning public order." Only when we adopt various ways and means economically, politically, legally and ideologically and make concerted efforts can we effectively take precautions against and minimize criminal activities of all kinds. These are fundamental measures for ensuring prolonged political stability and also for meeting the wishes and demands of the people.

To further realize political stability, cadres of the public security and court departments must act in accordance with reality, earnestly study the essence of the 6th plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, firmly foster the idea of serving the people wholeheartedly and overcome selfish ideas and personal considerations. At present, there are too many "fears" in the minds of some comrades. They are afraid of not being cautious in handling law cases, of being penalized for violating the criminal law, of being blamed for unjust, false and wrong cases and of redressing for mishandled cases. Of course, the reasons for "being afraid" are complicated. To overcome the mentality of "being afraid," it is necessary to do work in many respects. Comrades with this mentality of "being afraid," should chiefly overcome selfish ideas and personal considerations and change the state of mind of having lingering fears and being cautious in order to save their own skin. In the course of learning from Lei Feng, fostering a new work style and in building a socialist spiritual civilization, they must gradually foster "the class stand of being clear about what to love and what to hate, the revolutionary spirit of being as good as their word, the communist style of working selflessly for the public interest and the proletarian fighting will that defies personal danger." They must strive to train themselves in public security and be fighters in the courts with fine ideas and high consciousness--fighters whom the enemy fears but the people love--and make due contributions to ridding the people of a scourge, rendering meritorious service to the people, safeguarding unity and stability and ensuring the smooth advance of the modernization program.

#### NEI MONGGOL HOLDS FORUM OF MINORITY WORKERS

SK240712 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Aug 81

[Excerpt] The regional Nationalities Affairs Bureau held a forum on the afternoon of 22 August to welcome representatives attending the second national art, literature and broadcasting coordination conference for minority nationalities.

Regional party and government leaders and responsible persons of departments concerned talked freely and happily with the art, literary and broadcasting workers of 14 minority nationalities from 10 provinces and regions and 13 autonomous prefectures and leagues on the prosperous development and excellent situation of minority nationalities in broadcasting work.

Attending the forum were Jie-er-ge-le, deputy secretary of the regional CCP Committee and vice chairman of the regional people's government, and Bu He, vice chairman of the national Nationalities Affairs Commission and secretary of the Hohhot Municipal CCP Committee. Also attending the forum were responsible comrades of the Propaganda Department of the regional CCP Committee, the regional Nationalities Affairs Bureau, the regional broadcasting bureau and other departments concerned. Comrade Jie-er-ge-le addressed the forum. He warmly welcomed the minority broadcasting workers from all parts of China on behalf of the regional CCP Committee, the regional people's government and the people of all nationalities in Nei Mongol.

#### TIANJIN LEADERS PLAN WATER SHORTAGE RELIEF MEASURES

SK220946 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Summary] "According to TIANJIN RIBAO, following the emergency water conservation plan issued by the municipal CCP Committee and the government, leading comrades at all levels visited grassroots units one after another in the past few days and worked with cadres and the masses on the forefront to help devise water conservation measures so as to heighten the masses' confidence in overcoming the water shortage problem. To conserve water is Tianjin's main task at present. To ensure the smooth advance of water conservation work, Chen Weida, first secretary of the municipal CCP Committee, along with (Liu Tao), director of the municipal textile bureau, and (Jin Yan), deputy director of the textile bureau, visited workshops of the Tianjin printing and dyeing plant on 17 August to understand their situation and discussed water conservation measures with responsible persons of the plant."

On 16 August, the northern part of Henan Province and the southern part of Hebei Province had heavy rainfall. To help alleviate the water shortage crisis in Tianjin, the State Council notified all prefectures and counties along the [name indistinct] river to try all possible means to deliver water to Tianjin. Tianjin was notified to prepare to receive water on 18 August.

After receiving this notification, Hu Qili, secretary of the municipal CCP Committee and mayor, rushed to the office of the municipal flood-prevention and drought-combating headquarters to take charge of this water. During the past few days, Hu Qili, in addition to devising emergency measures with personnel concerned, visited Jianjin papermill--one of the highest consumers of water--to study and discuss ways to reduce water consumption in processing pulp. On 20 August, Huang Zhigang, second secretary of the municipal CCP Committee, examined the upper reaches of (Nanyun) River in Jinghai County. Wu Zhen, deputy secretary of the municipal CCP Committee, examined the water level of the lower reaches of Hai River in Tanggu on 18 August, and visited several large-scale chemical industrial plants. He offered some suggestions to control the water level of Hai River and discussed ways to receive and store water.

#### TIANJIN FIRST SECRETARY ATTENDS MILITIA MEETING

SK231040 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 23 Aug 81

[Text] The Tianjin Municipal CCP Committee, the Tianjin Municipal People's Government and the Tianjin Garrison District sponsored a joint militia meeting 20-22 August to emphatically discuss the issues of meeting the requirements of economic readjustment and further doing a good job in militia work under the new situation.

Attending the meeting were Chen Weida, first secretary of the municipal CCP Committee and the first political commissar of the municipal garrison district; Hu Qili, mayor and secretary of the municipal CCP Committee; Deputy Mayor Zhao Jun; and responsible comrades of the municipal garrison district including Cao Zhongnan, Xu Cheng, Wu Zhiyuan, Gao Guanyi, Zhou Ziwei, Shi Yangtian and Wang Shudong. Comrade Gao Zhongnan delivered a summing-up speech and Comrade Chen Weida also addressed the meeting.

The meeting noted: As our country has entered a new historical stage of development, vigorously strengthening militia building organizationally to meet the need of the program to achieve socialist modernization and enhancing the reserve forces of national defense is an important measure for adhering to the theory of people's war and being well prepared against aggression. Therefore, it is necessary to have profound understanding of the need and importance of strengthening militia building organizationally, to gain a clear idea of the fundamental purpose of strengthening militia building organizationally and the militia's role and position in a modern war and to clarify the relationship between the program to achieve the four modernizations and the work to strengthen militia building organizationally in the effort for war preparations. Efforts should be made to unify ideology and understanding so as to grasp well various work in conducting militia building organizationally.

The meeting noted: Our economic construction must develop under a peaceful international situation. If the state's safety cannot be secured, economic construction cannot be carried out. Therefore, while carrying out economic construction, it is imperative to strengthen national defense and further do a good job in conducting militia building. It is also necessary to integrate the militia system with the reserve duty system, as well as the peacetime militia work with preparatory work for mobilization in wartime, so as to assure the universality and mass character of militia organizations.

The meeting stressed: To strengthen militia building organizationally is a core task for the current militia work and a concrete action to implement the spirit the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. Party committees and people's governments at all levels should regard the work to successfully strengthen militia building organizationally as an important task and an important item on their agenda. Efforts should be made to unify ideology, gain a clear understanding of tasks, devise practical work plans, coordinate with various social circles and strengthen organizational leadership over the work. Armed forces departments at all levels should actively and enthusiastically assist their local party committee, do a good job in giving advice, advance work opinions in a timely manner and actively submit their work plans to the party committee for approval in an effort to seek its approval and show their loyalty to its leadership. Realistic efforts should be made to strengthen political and ideological work, assure that militia work is carried through organizationally and educate the broad masses of militiamen to have a grasp of the four modernizations and to heighten their enthusiasm in safeguarding the four modernizations so as to achieve a new look of the municipal militia work.

#### BRIEFS

NEI MONGGOL COAL MINE--Hohhot, 19 Aug (XINHUA)--A large open-cast coal mine with an annual designed capacity of 1.2 million tons has gone into operation in the Nei Monggol Autonomous Region. The mine, the Gongwusu No 2 mine under the Haibowan coal mining administration, has 78.8 million tons of recoverable coal reserves and covers eight square kilometers. Mining will continue for 55 to 60 years. The coal is mainly good coking coal. The mine's coal dressing plant can handle 1.8 million tons of raw coal annually. Nei Monggol, which has the second largest coal reserves in the country, produces 40 million tons of coal a year. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1205 GMT 19 Aug 81 OW]

SHAANXI MAKES ARRANGEMENTS FOR FLOOD RELIEF

HK260612 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Summary] Yesterday afternoon Shaanxi Governor Yu Mingtao presided over a meeting to make arrangements for fighting the flood and carrying out relief work in Hanzhong Prefecture and Baoji Municipality. The meeting listened to detailed reports on the flood situation by various departments and then stressed that the major task in combating the flood at present was to limit losses caused by it to a minimum. It arranged emergency measures to fight the effects of the flood. It decided that the air force should airdrop relief supplies to the areas seriously affected by the flood where conditions permit. Arrangements should be made for the supply of food to these areas. The Baoji-Hanzhong highway and damaged railway bridges should be repaired as soon as possible. The leading group for fighting the flood and the responsible comrades of departments concerned should strengthen their leadership in fighting the flood and in relief work. Priority should be given to these efforts. The air force is airdropping relief supplies at present and medical teams have been formed and sent to the flood-stricken areas to treat the injured and implement preventive disease measures.

SHAANXI COMMITTEE DEMANDS THOROUGH TAX INSPECTIONS

HK210411 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 6 Aug 81 p 1

[Report: "Provincial Finance and Trade Committee Holds Telephone Conference Demanding Penetrating Inspection of Finances and Taxes"]

[Text] The provincial finance and trade committee held a telephone conference on 30 July demanding that the inspection of finances and taxes that has already begun in the province should be carried out in a more thorough and penetrating manner.

The responsible comrades of the provincial finance bureau briefed the conference on the situation of finance and tax inspection throughout the province. During the past 2 months, there have been notable achievements in finance and tax inspection. Quite a few financial discipline violations have been found, including the evasion and delay of tax payment, the underestimation of costs and expenditures in a wanton manner, the unlawful withholding and use of part of the profits, the wanton payment of bonuses and allowances in cash and kind and the squander and waste of state property, which caused a total loss of 42 million yuan to the state. The finance and tax inspection at present is inadequate in both its breadth and depth and in a few localities and units it remains a general call with no concrete support measures. About 40 percent of the enterprises in the province have not yet carried out a conscientious self-inspection. In some, people's awareness and understanding lags behind or responsibility for the problem lies with the leadership itself. Therefore, the inspection cannot be carried out or is carried out in a perfunctory way. As a result of this situation, the provincial party committee and government have decided to prolong the inspection for 2 more months and have insisted that all energies be concentrated on a thorough and penetrating inspection. They require all localities and departments not only to complete it well and on time but also not to do it perfunctorily and hurriedly so as to finish it in time. The units that have not yet started the inspection, should conduct self-inspection within the time limit and those that finished the inspection in a perfunctory way should carry out a reinspection. Inspection must be combined with disciplinary measures and should not be carried out only for inspection's sake. Any problem found during the inspection should be checked against facts and then be dealt with severely. The duly recovered income and the payment of the evaded tax must be paid to the treasury.

For serious and flagrant offenses, suggestions should be made to the government and the judicial organs or the discipline inspection committees of the party for disciplinary action or severe judicial punishment. The units and individuals that have persistently observed the regulations, been honest in performing their official duties and paid taxes, in accordance with the law, and have made remarkable achievements in strictly practicing thrift and in increasing income and cutting down expenditure should be promptly praised and their experience should be summed up and spread to other units.

The responsible comrades of the provincial discipline inspection committee and procuratorate made speeches at the conference to show their firm support for the finance and tax inspection. They deemed it a significant task for the discipline inspection committees and procuratorates at all levels to check unhealthy tendencies in the economic field and to safeguard the financial and economic system of the state and the laws and regulations on taxes. Discipline inspection committees at all levels should cooperate with finance and tax departments and the relevant units in paying close attention to inspecting and dealing with cases of transgression of discipline such as evading taxes, wanton calculation of costs, undue withholding of profits and transference of funds.

Procuratorates at all levels should cooperate with the financial inspection departments and tax departments and fully utilize the means of instituting legal proceedings to expose offenses and investigate and ascertain the criminal liability in offenses that seriously violate financial and tax laws and constitute criminal crimes. We should educate the broad cadres and masses to observe discipline and law and guarantee that the financial and economic discipline and tax laws are put into effect. We should ensure that this finance and tax inspection really serves to promote the reorganization of our enterprises, the strengthening of the administration and management of our enterprises and their production.

#### SHAANXI CIRCULAR CALLS FOR LUMBER SUBSTITUTIONS

HK190705 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 6 Aug 81 p 1

[Report: "The Provincial Capital Construction Committee, the Planning Committee, the Material Supply Bureau and the Construction Bank Issue Joint Circular Stating That Steel Should Be Substituted for Lumber in Capital Construction To Save Lumber"]

[Text] To put into effect the regulations of the relevant departments of the State Council on saving timber and using substitutes, the Shaanxi provincial capital construction committee, the planning committee, the material supply bureau and the construction bank recently issued a joint circular requiring all the building, architectural design units and the units where construction is carried out to conscientiously use steel instead of lumber and to vigorously save lumber so as to lessen the contradiction between the supply and demand for lumber, boost readjustment and guarantee that the capital construction will be carried out smoothly.

The circular deems that during the past few years considerable success has been achieved in our province in implementing measures on substituting steel or other materials for lumber. However, owing to the small quantity and bad quality of the lumber supplied for capital construction, there is still an acute shortage in the supply of lumber and the only way out is to conserve it by using substitutes. Therefore, the circular requires that building, surveying and architectural design units and the units where construction is carried out raise their awareness, take the interests of the whole into account, share the difficulties of the state by taking the initiative and adopt vigorous measures to energetically substitute steel for lumber and thus save lumber. The circular stipulates that from now on, steel windows must be installed in ordinary industrial and residential buildings and special permission should be obtained if wooden windows are to be installed; that all the state-owned building enterprises should use steel tube scaffolds and generally, no further supply of lumber for scaffolds will be allocated.

In the next 2 years, by using half of the allocated technical equipment reserve fund and acquiring the remainder from internal funds of the enterprises and borrowing from the bank, steel mold plates should be purchased in all the state-owned building enterprises and those collective ones that can afford it so as to gradually increase the use of steel mold plates in the place of wooden ones. To boost the use of steel mold plates in various units, in the later half of this year, the lumber quota for mold plates will be reduced by 40 percent for all the construction projects in our province and will be further reduced in the coming year. The deficiency should be made up by substituting them with steel mold plates. It also stipulates that vigorous efforts should be made to implement the measures on using substitutes to reduce the quantity of lumber used including that used in the construction of gangplanks and the roof trusses, doors and windows of temporary sheds which house tools.

SHAANXI COMMENTARY WARNS AGAINST OVERCAUTIOUSNESS

HK250203 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 12 Aug 81 p 3

[Ideological commentary by Lu Hai [7120 3189] and Yu Wenda [0205 2429 6671]: "We Must Not Avoid Contradictions for the Sake of Stability and Unity"]

[Text] The purpose of the policy of stability and unity is to put an end to turbulence, develop the economy and propel all our work to develop vigorously. But some comrades have misunderstood this policy. It seems to them that the policy of stability and unity means to live in peace and at ease with one another. A few of them even muddle along by avoiding contradictions and mediating differences at the expense of principle or taking a passive attitude. Under the pretext of safeguarding stability and unity, they have not done their work satisfactorily. For example, they were too kind to criminal offenders, too weak in the struggle against the words and actions that ran counter to the four basic principles and were not bold enough to resist unhealthy tendencies. In their eyes, stability and unity mean mediating differences and being on good terms with everybody at the expense of principle, and the slightest struggle against evildoers and evil deeds as well as against unhealthy tendencies would sabotage the situation of stability and unity. This is a misunderstanding of the policy of stability and unity.

In our society in which classes still exist, there cannot be a "state of gentlemen," or a "heaven of peace." Although the exploiting class has been wiped out in our country, class struggle still exists in certain spheres. There are still counterrevolutionary activities in our society and counterattacks by the remnants of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." There are also influences of the exploiting class and the feudalist and capitalist ideologies, as well as various serious criminal offenders. All these are passive factors affecting stability and unity and should be overcome resolutely. Otherwise, stability and unity cannot be achieved and the building of the four modernizations cannot be carried out smoothly. Naturally, the struggle against evildoers and evil deeds could cause some "trouble." But, just as neglecting a pustule may result in a serious carbuncle, the giving up of necessary struggles will only give birth to new turbulence. It is very obvious that a real situation of stability and unity cannot be achieved if we do not draw a clear distinction between right and wrong and check unhealthy trends to encourage healthy ones.

The policy of stability and unity requires us to study the new situation, solve the new problems and have a good grasp of the objective law of development with a sense of responsibility of being the masters of our own affairs, so as to do a good job in all spheres of our work. However, by interpreting stability as peace and quiet, some comrades have tried to skirt problems and difficulties. This is a wrong attitude. The purpose of our stressing stability and unity is precisely to provide our heroes a place to show their prowess, not to build a "heaven of peace" for cowards. Giving arbitrary and impracticable orders resulting in wasting money and manpower sabotages stability and unity; likewise, making no progress, attempting and accomplishing nothing, not doing what should be done or not actively trying to solve contradictions that can be solved resulting in reducing the speed of the construction of the four modernizations is also harmful to stability and unity, for the realization of stability and unity requires a material basis. If we do not work and do not promote production, the practical problems in the people's livelihood will never be solved. How then could there be a situation of stability and unity?

Stability and unity also require us to develop our abilities to the full. We must go all out in the building of the four modernizations with the heroic spirit of conquering the "eighteen bends," reaching the "south gate to heaven" and ascending the "peak of the jade emperor." Only thus can we the Chinese nation be able to stand firmly on our own feet and remain invincible.

#### BRIEFS

SHAANXI LIVING CONDITIONS--The Shaanxi Provincial People's Government is going to organize work teams and carry out inspection of workers' living conditions in various areas. The focus of this inspection will lie on leaders' arrangements for workers' lives, accommodations, medical care, welfare, and so on. The work teams will also inspect the situation of education and training for the workers. The provincial people's government urges all areas to carry out inspection of the workers' living conditions in accordance with the local conditions and demands. It is necessary to commend the advanced units and individuals and listen to the suggestions of the workers and solve their problems. It is necessary to proceed from reality in everything and treat everyone as equals. [Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 14 Aug 81 HK]

XINJIANG WORK IMPROVEMENT--Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, leading comrades of the regional committee and the government have improved their work and have personally handled people's letters and visits. Although the region has gained much experience in handling people's letters and visits, there are still many problems. The practice of bureaucratism is one of the major problems hindering development of work and it is necessary to solve this problem as quickly as possible in order to further improve work in the region. [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1650 GMT 12 Aug 81 HK]

CHINA POST ON 'COMMUNIST LIES' ABOUT F-5F INCIDENT

OW241011 Taipei CHINA POST in English 13 Aug 81 p 4

[Editorial: "Chinese Communist Lies Over F5F Incident"]

[Text] The Chinese communist propaganda machine has been busy fabricating tales about the emergency landing on an airport in Fukien Province of a Chinese Air Force (CAF) F5F trainer piloted by Major Huang Chih-cheng on August 8.

At a briefing Friday afternoon, Taipei mass media was told the exact circumstances leading to the trainer plane's forced landing. Some TV videotapes were shown during the briefing. One of the tapes showed evidence of five bullet holes on the right fuselage of Huang's airplane suggesting that they might have resulted from Chinese communist plane's attempt to force the plane to land.

The bullet holes punctured a gaping hole in the Chinese communist tale that Huang landed in Fukien Province to defect. But the theory that Huang did not defect but made a forced landing owing to fuel shortage and other circumstances was supported by Huang's co-pilot 1st Lieutenant Hsu Chiu-lin who bailed out of the plane at the critical moment near Tungyin and was rescued by frogmen stationed on that island. He told the press that when they discovered on their flight, a low flying mission, that the plane was approaching the Chinese mainland, Huang quickly turned back to the Tungyin area where his co-pilot Hsu was ordered to bail out as the plane had already developed some trouble in its communications system.

When Hsu bailed out, he found that he was chased by a Chinese communist fishing boat. As Tungyin was so near the Chinese mainland, it can be presumed that a Chinese communist plane could immediately give chase and the bullet holes on the trainer proved that it was forced down by the enemy planes.

Huang made an emergency landing on the morning of August 8. The Chinese communists however did not announce the incident until August 11, four days after the landing. The TV videotape showed Huang being greeted by Chinese communist officials upon emerging from the plane. The welcome upon arrival must have been a fake as no welcome delegation could have been on hand during the actual emergency landing.

Moreover, during the subsequent large scale welcome ceremony staged by the Chinese communists, Huang was shown to read a script of his remarks. Huang claimed that he went to the Chinese mainland to see his relatives. Actually he was brought up in Taiwan and all his relatives are here in Taiwan not on the mainland as Huang's mother and other family members testified. Huang was given a large sum of money by the Chinese communists. But the CAF spokesman said that Huang only received U.S. \$433,000 as the HSIN HUA NEWS AGENCY reported and not the U.S. \$2,800,000 or 7,000 ounces of gold as the Chinese communists promised for any defector with a F5F.

The Peiping regime must have been desperate in manufacturing some tales to fit Huang's emergency landing on the Chinese mainland. The mass media of the Free World have a right to know the truth which can only be known if foreign correspondents are permitted to interview Huang freely and find out if he had been forced to land or otherwise.

But the CAF should also learn an object lesson from this incident and make sure such incidents do not occur again. It should order all pilots not to hold such exercises too near the Chinese mainland to avoid repetition of any such incident, which could be exploited by the Peiping regime.

CHIANG CHING-KUO ADDRESSES FINANCE MEETING

OW260249 Taipei CNA in English 0233 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] Taipei, 26 Aug (CNA)--President Chiang Ching-kuo Tuesday presided over a high-level economic and finance meeting at the presidential office, urging government organs concerned to take necessary measures aimed at boosting exports.

After hearing briefings on the nation's current economic condition, President Chiang emphasized the need of both the government and the private sector to strengthen cooperation for long-term economic gains.

The president referred to the recent devaluation of the Taiwan currency in relation to the American dollar (from U.S. dlrs 1: NT dlrs 36 to 1:38) as a stimulant to the nation's exports, particularly to Europe and Japan, but "only temporarily."

What is more important from a long-term point of view is to upgrade product quality and increase productivity. This effort will maintain the nation's export competitiveness, he pointed out.

The president instructed his finance and economics ministers to see to it no stone is left unturned to help domestic industries tide over difficulties.

Other instructions given by President Chiang at the meeting:

--Encourage private investments in line with the requirements of the nation's four-year economic plan.

--Accelerate housing projects to benefit low- and middle-income people in the Taiwan area.

--Stabilize domestic commodity prices, with special attention paid to the supply-and-demand of vegetables during the summer season.

**END OF**

**FICHE**

**DATE FILMED**

Aug. 27, 1981

